FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MAY 1, 1848.

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received.—Sup'r brown, black, green and blue Cloths; black and plaid Cassimeres; French Gambroons; Linen Coatings and Drillings; fine black Satin and fancy Marseilles Vestings; brown and bleached Damask Table Cloths; Irish Linen; sup'r Needles; Coat, Vest, and Pearl Shirt Buttons; Silk, Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats; Shoes; Hardware and Crockery.

—ALSO—

Summer Silk; Berage; Tissue and Grenadines; Plaid Muslins; Jaconet and Swiss ditto; Muslin Edgings; Insertings; Thread and Cotton Laces; Silk and Linen Fringes; Bonnet, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; white and black Silk Veils; Berage and Silk Scarfs and Shawls; Muslin and fine Lace Capes and Collars; fine Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Lisle and Cotton ditto; Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades. The above Goods we offer at low prices. 13tf

FOR SALE.

2 FINE HORSES, gentle in harness. Apply to D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

WANTING AN OWNER,

A LOT of HOLLOW WARE, J.
Also a lot " " K.
And 25 kegs Powder, W. H.
J. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Merchants' S. B. Co.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

FOR SALE—*A Great Bargain!*

I OFFER for sale my Dwelling House on Dick street. Terms very accommodating. If not sold by the 20th May next, I will rent it for the balance of this year.

Also, the principal part of my Household and Kitchen Furniture, among which are—One Mahogany Sideboard; 2 do Bureaus; 1 Secretary and Book Case; one Sofa; one large Looking Glass; 1½ dozen elegant Chairs; 8 sets inside Venetian Blinds; 40 yards new best Ingrain Carpeting, not made up; one ditto, part worn; several new elegant Bedsteads and Mattresses. Also; one good Parlor Stove; brass and iron Andirons; Pictures; Maps; Flower Vases, &c. A credit of 90 days will be given for all sums over $10, for notes with good security.

This Sale will be worth the attention of those that want good Furniture. It will take place on Wednesday of May Superior Court, at A. M. Campbell's Auction Store.

C. T. GARDNER.
May 1. 13ts

STAGE NOTICE.

NO baggage or packages will be forwarded by Stage from this place, or delivered if received here, until all charges are paid.

C. S. BARBEE, Agent.
May 1. 13-6wpd

$30 REWARD.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Station at Fayetteville, N. C. April 28, 1848, the Recruit WILLIAM RICHARDSON, a native of Chatham county, N. C., and enlisted in Pittsborough, Feb. 16, 1848. He is twenty four years of age, has grey eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and is five feet 9½ inches high. A reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above named Deserter and deliver him at the Rendezvous in Fayetteville, or lodge him in some safe Jail.

CHARLES R. JONES,
Capt. 12th Infantry.
May 1, 1848. 13tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES,

For May, 1848.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERY.

$55,000.

200 Prizes of $1,000!

Being the lowest 3 Number Prizes.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 21, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 27, 1848.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $55,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 14,236, 1 of 10,000, 2 Prizes of 6,060, 2 of 5,000, 2 of 4,000, 10 of 2,009, 200 (lowest 3 No. Prizes) of 1,000, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of	26 Wholes,		$200 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	100 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	50 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths,	25 00

$35,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

For Endowing Leesburg Academy, and for other purposes.

Class No. 20, for 1848, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, May 20, 1848.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of 14,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,870, 10 Prizes of 2,000, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Wholes,		$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Alexandria, Va.
April 27, 1848. 13-tdpd

FISH.

A NEW supply of MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in barrels and half barrels, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

PAINTS AND OILS.

A NEW and general assortment, for sale on very favorable terms, by
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORICAL and Secret Memoirs of the Empress Josephine, 2 vols., $2 50; Facts in Mesmerism, by Townshend, 80 cts.; Davis's Revelations in Clairvoyance, 2 50; Mark Wilton, The Merchant's Clerk, 75; Ladies' Companion to the Flower Garden, 1 38; Jane Eyre, a new and popular novel, 25; Now and Then, by Warren, 50; Comstock's Natural History of Birds, 1 00; Flora's Lexicon; Language of Flowers; Book of Common Prayer, a choice variety; Psalms and Hymns, Morocco binding; School Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.
April 22.

Copartnership Formed,

UNDER the title of PETER EVANS & SON, for the purpose of transacting the Milling and Grocery Business, at their Mills in Chatham county.

PETER EVANS.
P. G. EVANS.
April 22, 1848. 12-6w

Trinity School.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, Visiter,
Rev. F. M. Hubbard, Rector.

THIS Institution, in a retired, beautiful, and healthful situation, about 8 miles West of Raleigh, offers peculiar advantages for the Education of the young. The system of Instruction is thorough, and designed to train boys in the true method, and correct habits of study. They are fitted for any Class in the University or for Commercial life. A constant supervision is exercised over their morals and manners, and especial attention is paid to their instruction in the doctrines and duties of Religion.

Ample provision is made for the accommodation of thirty Pupils, to which number, the School will, for the present, be limited; and of these, places for the larger part are already engaged. As a general rule, boys will not be admitted over fourteen years of age.

TERMS. For Board, Tuition, &c., for a Session of Five Months, $87 50, to be paid in advance.

The next Session will commence on the 7th of June, 1848. Further information will be given, on application to the Rector at Raleigh.

April 21, 1848. 12-8w

WOOD'S
STEAM
IRON RAILING MANUFACTORY.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

IRON RAILINGS for public and private buildings and public squares, of every variety of form and pattern.

Cemetery Railings, of classic and unique designs, embracing upwards of one hundred different varieties.

Iron Chairs and Settees, for Gardens, Halls and Piazzas—new style.

Verandahs and Pilasters, for Cottages, made in every style.

Superior Wrought Iron Gates, for Carriage entrances.

New style Balcony Brackets, &c.

Iron Tables of various styles, embracing Louis XIV, Elizabethean, Gothic, and modern patterns, with White and Gold Italian Marble tops. These tables have been introduced by the subscriber for Hotels, Restaurants, Ice Cream Saloons, &c. They are beautiful articles of furniture for Hat Stores and other establishments where it is desirable to make a grand display.

He has recently constructed an elegant substantial Cast Iron Hitching Post, in form admirably adapted to permanency of position, highly ornamented, and representing a well executed Head of that noble animal, the Horse. Such an article has long been a desideratum, and is now offered to the good taste of the public.

Strangers visiting Philadelphia, are respectfully invited to call at his Warerooms, and examine his different specimens of new and beautiful work.

ROBERT WOOD, *Proprietor,*
Ridge Road, above Buttonwood Street, Philada.

He has recently published, at great expense, an original work exhibiting the new designs and patterns which are executed at his establishment, embracing all the above articles, and the various and splendid patterns of Cemetery, Balcony, Step, and other Railings which have been manufactured for Laurel Hill and other celebrated Cemeteries, designed expressly for his own establishment, and which may be sent to any part of the world to those who desire to make a selection. Undoubted reference will be required to ensure a prompt return of the work, after an opportunity for making the selection.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1848. 12-3w

WANTED.—A first rate Saddle hand. A young man of strict temperate habits would meet with a good situation by the year, and liberal wages, by applying soon to the subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.
April 24. 12-3w

NEW GOODS.

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his Spring and Summer GOODS, viz:—

A large assortment of HARDWARE.
A large and handsome assortment of CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, &c.,
50 cast Ploughs, all sizes, and also Castings,
4 hhds. Sugar, different qualities,
1 case Loaf Sugar,
1 cask No. 1 Clarified Brown Sugar, beautiful article,
50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
1 qr. cask superior French Brandy,
1 do do good quality do do,
1 do do superior Port Wine,
1 do do Madeira ditto,
1 do do white Wine, cheap, for cooking,
Pepper, Spice, and Dye Stuffs,
Guns, Salt, Molasses, &c. &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for cash, or exchanged for all kinds of Produce.

April 15, 1848. 11-4w

SPRING, 1848.

Rich Dress Goods.

JUST received by the last arrivals from the Northern Cities, a large and general assortment of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Entirely new styles and patterns, viz: Plaid and striped Silk Tissue; Granadines; Waterloo Plaid Barege; Shalley Barege; French Lawns and Muslins, from 15 to 55 cents per yard, very handsome; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns of all qualities; black worsted and light colored Silks; Silk and Barege Scarfs and Shawls, from $1 25 to $7 50; Crape Leise; French worked Collars; Handkerchiefs (some very fine) and Infants' Waists; Silk Points; Silk Buttons, new pattern for Ladies' Dresses; Beadbags; Steel Beads and Purse Silk; Rings and Tassels; new pattern Horn and Shell Combs; Grass and Maracaibo Skirting, a new article; also, Grass Skirts; Maracaibo and Circular Skirts, ready made; also, Merino for Skirts, &c. &c.; with many other articles for the Ladies too tedious to mention. Together with House-Keeping and Servants' Goods of all descriptions, and prices to suit any customer. Also, fine and common SHOES.

The best assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers in the place; also, Panama and Straw Hats, with every article for Gentlemen's wear that can be called for, from common to very superior,—and the subscriber calls the attention of Gentlemen to this kind of goods, if they want something cheap or very fine; with every article usually called for in the Dry Goods line, which will be sold remarkably low for Cash, as they were all purchased since the decline in the Northern markets.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 13 North side Hay st.
April 15, 1848. 11-4w

MANUFACTURING STOCK.

THE Subscriber will sell six Shares of the Capital Stock of the Phoenix Manufacturing Company of Fayetteville. For terms, apply to C. B. Mallett, or to

H. W. BEATTY.
Bladen county, Feb. 12. 2tf

NEW GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE has received, and offers for sale, a general assortment of cheap Dry Goods, white and col'd floor Matting, Carpeting, floor Oil Cloth, house Paper, window Shades, chimney Screens and bordering Paper, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, Hardware, Blacksmiths', Coopers' and Carpenters' Tools, single and double barrel Guns, Spades, Shovels, Hay Forks, Collins' Axes, Whittimore cotton and wool Cards, spring, cast and German Steel, square, round and flat; bar Iron, wagon Boxes, window Glass, white Lead, Virdigris, ground in oil, Putty, Borax, Spices, Teas, Coffee, loaf, clarified and brown Sugars.

Fayetteville, April 18, 1848. 11-4m

Mrs. E. Walton,

MANTUAMAKER AMD MILLINER,

HAS just received SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons and Flowers of a superior quality; a few fashionable Fancy Straws, for Ladies, and China Pearl for Misses and Children.

All kinds of Straw and Lace Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style. Gentlemen's Hats cleaned and pressed.

Orders from the country will be promptly attended to. Mrs. W. will be found at he residence on Hay Street, opposite the Methodist E. Church.

April 10 10-5t

MILLINERY & MANTUA-MAKING.

Miss Mitchell

HAS received the latest French Patterns of the Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute orders in her line in superior style and finish. Orders from the country will be promptly attended to, and every endeavor made to please her customers.

April 11, 1848. 10-tf

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a splendid assortment of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen, Youth, Boys, and Infants, to-wit: Maricaibo, China, Pearl, Tuscan, and Leghorn, with an assortment of Palm-leaf.

—ALSO—

A variety of FUR HATS, of different qualities and styles, which will be sold cheap for cash.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys' and Children's BOOTS AND SHOES, which will be offered cheap for cash.

Please call and satisfy yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. No charge for looking.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.
April 10, 1848. 10tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. prime new crop MOLASSES,
10 ditto Sugars, fair to prime quality,
10 bbls. Clarified Sugar,
8 cases Loaf Sugar,
50 bags Coffee,
200 casks Lime, which will be sold very low,
9 hhds. Western Bacon,
50 bales Eastern Hay, (to arrive this week.)

Together with a general stock of other articles in the Grocery and Dry Goods line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, April 10, 1848. 10tf

HOUSE BELL HANGING.

THE SUBSCRIBER will attend to Hanging and Repairing Bells in Dwellings, &c. He has on hand a large assortment of Bells, Cranks, Springs, and Wire. Having had 22 years' experience he feels confident that he can satisfy those who may employ him. He can be found at the New Hotel, where he is at work. His stay in town will be limited.

ALEX'R DRUMMOND.
Fayetteville, April 3. 9

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Daguerreotype Portraits.

S. BROADBENT purposes remaining in Fayetteville a few days, and will be happy to wait upon such as wish to see specimens, or have their likenesses taken by the Daguerreotype process. Portraits taken equally well in cloudy or even in stormy weather. Rooms in the New Hotel.

April 8—10-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Surgeon Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has located in Fayetteville for the purpose of attending to his profession. He has opened an Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will be ready at all times to wait on those who may favor him with a call.

Dr. Gilchrist having had a successful practice for the last six years, flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

Ladies attended to at their residences, if requested.

Jan'y 1, 1848. 97-Y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—In Equity.

John Harrison, *vs.* Susan Wells, Matthias Vaught and wife Fanny.

Bill for Specific Performance.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant Matthias Vaught, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the Town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, notifying the said Matthias to be and appear before the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1848, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, John A. Maultsby, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Whiteville, the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1848.

J. A. MAULTSBY, C. M. E.
[Pr. adv. $3 00] 11-6w

Wanted—40,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.

A supply of the above Candles kept by Messrs H. & E. J. Lilly.

ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1Y

CAPE FEAR
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accommodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.
April 15, 1848. 11-Y

15 GALLONS VARNISH, Japan, Copal and Coach,
1 gross Henry's Magnesia. For sale by
SHAW & GARDNER,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

A very comfortable residence, on Russell street, convenient to business. Terms liberal.

HECTOR McMILLAN.
Feb. 1, 1848. 1-tf

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, viz:

Superior English and French Cloths,
" Cassimeres and Drab de-Etes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Muslin Gingham and Prints,
English and French Gingham ditto,
Bishop Lawns,
Irish Linens,
Lace and Lace Edging,
Drap de-Ete for Coating,
Cotton and Silk Warp Alpaca,
Large Silk Shawls and Cravats, ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Neck Ribbons,
Tweeds and Cashmerets,
Berages and all other new styles for Dresses,
Black and colored Silks,
Silk and Kid Gloves,
Satin and Silk Vesting,
Marseilles and Buff Cassimere ditto,
Linen and Croton Coating,
Brown and white Linen Drill,
Linen and Cotton Pant stuffs,
Brown and Bleached Shirting,
Cotton and Linen Sheeting,
Grass and Circular Skirts,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose,
Umbrellas and Parasols,
Fur, Leghorn and Panama Hats,
Boots and Shoes of every kind,
Hard and Hollow Ware,

And a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All the above Goods have been purchased at the late reduced prices, and can be sold low to persons wishing to buy by the quantity or retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-3m

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR SUPPLY OF

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Which are offered at greatly reduced prices, at Wholesale and Retail.

March 27, 1848. 8-8w

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, at the New Brick Store East of the Market House, a beautiful selection of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

—Among which are—

For Ladies' Dresses—Satin stripe Bareges; Grenadines; plain and fig'd Dress Silks; black and watered ditto; pink, blue, and white Tarlatanes; Balzorines; French and English Gingham and Gingham Lawns; Organdies; figured and printed Lawns; French, English, American and Marseilles Prints, &c. &c.

Also, super black, blue, and fancy col'd Cloths; fine Doe-skin Cassimeres; black and colored Satin Vestings; white Marseilles and Valencia ditto; Scarfs; Cravats; Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Kid Gloves; white and black Lace Mitts; super French Cambric Handkerchiefs; Lawn and Linen Cambric ditto; French Worked Collars, very superior.

Super Pamela, Sicilian and French Lace Bonnets; Florence and English Straw ditto; super Bonnet Ribbons; French Flowers.

Moleskin and Beaver Hats; Panama, Leghorn, and Rutland ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes and Slippers; Calf Boots; Umbrellas, Parasols and Shades, of every description;—embracing every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store; and will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be had of any other establishment in the place.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
March 27, 1848. 8-2m

ON CONSIGNMENT,

25 HHDS. Sugar House MOLASSES.
50 do. Cuba ditto.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 25. 12tf

INVALUABLE

FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases. 234 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts.; bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2.—Mail to any part, 50 cts. postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3, by mail, letter postage. Abdominal Supporters, perfect, $8 to $10, for all Ruptures, Falling of the Bowels and Womb, and Weak Back and Chest; sent by Express everywhere.—For Braces or Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give height from head to foot, and circumference of person next the surface, just above the hips. If Rupture, mention which side. Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post-paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. Tyack's manufacture, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

REFINED SUGARS.

20 BOXES and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGARS, for sale cheap, by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
March 14, 1848. 6tf

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving SPRING MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article suitable in her line of business. Also, handsome Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, black and colored Fringe, Silk Buttons, superior Kid Gloves, and many other articles.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and altered to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

A few fashionable fancy Straws, for Ladies and Children; and other Straws, very cheap. Summer styles received.

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

April 3.—9tf

We are now receiving our **Spring and Summer Stock of**

BOOTS & SHOES,

Consisting of a very large and elegant assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Boys', Youths', and Children's Boots and Shoes, selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold very low for CASH.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9-6w

GOOD LIQUORS.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified Rye WHISKEY, by the barrel only.
Also, a few casks prime Apple BRANDY.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

FOR SALE.

SWEDES, English, and American IRON, of almost every size and description. Apply to
B. ROSE & SON.
April 3, 1848. 9tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 440 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 60 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks, and a Seine hole attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.
April 1, 1848. 9-tf

20 BARRELS No. 3 MACKEREL,
Half bbls. No. 1 ditto,
Cider Vinegar,
50 kegs pure White Lead,
Fine old Madeira, Sicily Madeira, and Teneriffe Wines,
Calcined Plaster of Paris,
Fine Hyson and Black Tea, and
Red Clover Seed. For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 1600tf

TIMBER AXES.

COLLINS & Co's Hartford heavy Timber Axes, made to order. For sale by
J. & T. WADDELL.
March 4, 1848. 5-tf

ON CONSIGNMENT.

300 CASKS Fresh Unslacked Thomastown LIME, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 15, 1848. 98tf

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Rt. Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Thirteenth Term of this School will commence on Wednesday, the 7th June, and continue till the 10th November. The following Term will commence Nov. 11th, and continue till April 18th, 1849.

Terms—payable in advance.

For Board, Washing, &c. with Tuition in English, $100 per Term of five months. Tuition in French $10. Tuition in Music on the Piano, Organ or Guitar $25, with $3 for the use of Piano or Organ. Tuition on the Harp, with use of Instrument, $40. Tuition in Drawing and Painting, in Water colors $10, in Oil colors $15. Pens and Ink 75 cents.

To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is adopted, to be used on Sundays and special occasions. This, in Summer, consists of a plain white dress, with straw bonnet trimmed with blue ribbon. In Winter, the dress is of merino or other suitable material, of blue color. Jewels are prohibited. All the clothing of Pupils should be marked with the owner's name in full.

For more minute particulars see Circular, which can be had on application to the Rector, through the Post Office.

April 3, 1848. 10-8w

THE BRANDRETH PILLS,

AS a general family medicine, especially in a country so subject to sudden changes of temperature as this, their value is incalculable.—By having the Brandreth Pills always on hand, should a sudden attack of sickness take place, they can be given at once, and will often have effected a cure before the physician could have arrived.

In cholic and inflammation of the bowels, these Pills will at once relieve, and perseverence in their use, according to the directions, will surely do all that medicine can do, to restore the health of the patient.

In all cases of Indigestion, Worms, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all affections of the stomach and bowels, the Brandreth Pills will be found a never-failing remedy.

To insure the full benefit of these celebrated Pills, they should be kept in the house, so that, upon the first commencement of sickness, they may be at once resorted to. One dose then is better than a dozen after disease has become established in the system.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
Feb. 19, 1848. 7-4m

ENGLISH SEINE TWINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
February 21 3-tf

On Consignment.—11,000 lbs. Bacon, for sale at the lowest market price.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE House in which the subscriber lately resided, is offered for sale, on condition that it be removed.

Feb. 12. E. J. HALE.

Agricultural Warehouse Depot.

THE Subscribers are receiving from the North, a large assortment of improved PLOUGHS and Plough Castings, of various sizes, for one and two horses; together with Nourse's sub-soil single and double mould Ploughs. Also, Langdon's Cultivator, Corn-Shellers (most improved construction,) and Hovey's six and eight blade Straw Cutters. And will procure Warren's Portable Threshing Machines at a short notice; together with Corn Mills, Cob Crushers, Horse Powers, and Mill Gearing, Castings, &c. &c.

J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office.
March 13, 1848. 6-3t-eow3t

DR. GORDON'S
VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS
FAMILY PILLS.

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 *Bushels or 25,000 Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10. 76-eow1y

An Alphabet of Short Rules, worth remembering.

Attend well to your business.
Be punctual in your payments.
Consider well before you promise.
Dare to do right.
Envy no man.
Have respect for your character.
Infringe on no one's right.
Lie not for any consideration.
Make few acquaintances.
Never profess what you do not practice.
Postpone nothing that you can do now.
Quarrel not with your neighbor.
Recompense every man for his labor.
Save something against a day of trouble.
Treat every body with kindness.
Use yourself to moderation.
Vilify no person's reputation.
Watchfully guard against idleness.
Examine your conduct daily.

Rev. Editor Brownlow in New Orleans.—Rev. Wm. G. Brownlow, of the Jonesborough (Tenn.) Whig, writes from New Orleans, to that paper, giving an account, by no means flattering, of the Crescent City. He devotes a page of the Whig to the description, which is exceedingly rich. We give a specimen:

"New Orleans is 'a head and shoulders taller' than any city I ever was in. Nay, it is 'a pole and compass' deeper in the sinks of iniquity than any city I ever was in. The Devil operates here, upon a large scale, and really has his *barracks* here, together with the most of his *recruiting officers.*

"Rev. Dr. Clapp of this city, has delivered a sermon, in which it is made to appear that there is *no hell* in the next life, in which to punish sinners! This is an important discovery, and revives the drooping spirits of thousands here, who know that if the vulgar notion of a hell in the next life be true, they will have to pay for the roast. It is more important to the inhabitants of New Orleans, to have the doctrine of *hell fire* and *future punishment* done away with than of any other city I was ever in!"

Queer Notion.—A paper says that Texas flogged her father before she was of age, and then married a man sixty years older than herself. Naughty Texas.

Blessed are they that are ignorant, for they are happy in thinking that they know every thing.—*Dow, Jr.*

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The following sharp and able letter from the suspended commander-in-chief in Mexico, to the head of the War Department, has recently, with other correspondence, been extorted from the archives of that Department by a call from the House of Representatives. It is a sort of recapitulation, or summing up, of the wrongs and injuries inflicted on General Scott, since his appointment to the chief command in Mexico, and as such will command the attention of the country. After reading it we think any man may congratulate himself on *not* being the Secretary of War:—

Mexico, Feb 24, 1848.

Sir: On the 18th instant I received your two letters of the 13th ult. and immediately issued the general order No. 59, devolving the command of the army in Mexico upon Major Gen. Butler.

As the officers detailed for the Court of Inquiry—before which I am ordered to appear as a criminal—are not known to have arrived in the country, I avail myself of a moment's leisure to recall some of the neglects, disappointments, injuries and rebukes which have been inflicted upon me by the War Department since my departure from Washington, November 23, 1846.

To me the business of recrimination, however provoked, has ever been painful. In this summary I shall, therefore, indulge in no wantonness of language, but confine myself to naked historical facts, leaving conclusions to men of sense and candor.

In the hurry of preparation for Mexico, (only four days were allowed me at Washington, when twenty might have been most advantageously employed in the great bureaux—those of the chief of engineers, chief of ordnance, chief quartermaster and chief commissary of subsistence—) I handed to you a written request that one of three of our accomplished captains, therein named, might be appointed assistant adjutant general, with the rank of major, for duty with me in the field, and there was a vacancy at the time for one. My request has never been attended to, and thus I have had no officer of adjutant general's department with me in the campaign. Can another instance be cited of denying to a general-in-chief, in the field at the head of a large army—or even a small one—the selection of his chief of the staff—that is, the chief in the department of orders and correspondence?

Early in the following January I asked that a General Court Martial might be appointed, on the part of the President, for the trial of two officers (named by me) for conduct, each had committed, that endangered, in a high degree, the success of the impending campaign, and I specially referred to the anomalous and fatal act of Congress, (May 29, 1830,) which prohibited me, as the "accuser or prosecutor," from ordering the Court for the trial of the cases. My application has never been noticed. This neglect, alone, ought early to have admonished me that I had no hope of support at Washington, in any attempt I might make against *certain* officers, to maintain necessary discipline in the army I was about to lead into the field. I left Washington highly flattered with the confidence and kindness the President had just shown me in many long personal interviews on military matters. For more than two months my expressions of gratitude were daily and fervent, nor were they much less emphatic toward the head of the War Department.

Proceeding with zeal and confidence in my most hazardous duties, I learned, January 27, at the Brazos Santiago, that an attempt was on foot to create a lieutenant general to take command in the field over me. Shocked and distressed, I allowed of no relaxation in my efforts to serve my country, resolved, for the short time I was likely to remain in commission, to be

"True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not *shined* upon."

A yet greater outrage soon followed; failing to obtain an act for the *citizen* lieutenant general, a bill was pressed upon Congress to authorize the placing a *junior* major general, just appointed, (the same individual,) in command over all the old major generals then in front of the enemy!

I will not here trust myself to add a soldier's comment upon those attempts, but I may thank God that he did not allow them, or subsequent injuries, to break down, entirely, the spirit and abilities (such as they are) with which He had endowed me.

Foreseeing at Washington that, from the great demands of commerce, at the moment, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to take up, perhaps at any price, a sufficient number of vessels at New Orleans and Mobile to transport the regiments of my expedition from the Rio Grande frontier to Vera Cruz, I endeavored to impress upon the War Department the necessity of sending out, from the Northern and Eastern ports, a certain number of large ships, in ballast, in order that the expedition might not be delayed; and, in view of 'the fixed-fact,' the return of the *vomito* at Vera Cruz in the Spring of the year, a delay of a few weeks was likely to prove a total defeat.

In a paper transmitted to me—headed "Memorandum for the Quartermaster General," marked "War Department, December 15, '46," and signed by the Secretary, which I received January 8—it is said:

"Independently of this number of transports for troops and ordnance stores [from the North] there will be required say five ships for the transportation of the [surf] boats now being prepared, besides which ten vessels must be taken up and sent out in ballast [for troops] unless stores can be put on board, to make up the number (40) required by the commanding general."

The date of this memorandum is December 15, more than three weeks after my requisition and departure from Washington. Of not one of the "ten vessels," in ballast, or with stores (leaving room for troops), have I heard up to this day. Relying upon them confidently, the embarkation was delayed, in whole or in part, at the Brazos and Tampico, from the 15th of January to the 9th of March, leaving, it was feared, not half the time needed for the reduction of Vera Cruz and its castle before the return of the yellow fever. But half the surf-boats came at all, and of the siege-train and ordnance stores, only about one half* had arrived when the Mexican flags were replaced by those of the United States on those formidable places. We succeeded at last in reaching the point of attack, in the midst of frightful Northers, by means, in great part, of trading craft, small and hazardous, picked up accidentally at the Brazos and Tampico; and when the army got ashore, its science and valor had to supply all deficiencies in heavy guns, mortars and ordnance stores.

The first letter that I received from the Department, after entering the captured city, contained an elaborate rebuke (dated Feb. 22) for having ordered Colonel Harney, 2d dragoons, to remain in the command of the cavalry with Major General Taylor, so as to leave Major Sumner, of the same regiment, the senior of that arm, in my expedition. There was no great difference in the number of cavalry companies with the two armies. This rebuke was written with a complacency that argued the highest professional experience in such matters, and could not have been more confident, in its tone, if dictated to the greenest general of the recent appointments. Yet, without the power of selecting commanders of particular corps, no general-in-chief would venture to take upon himself the conduct of a critical campaign. Such selections were always made by the father of his country, and the principal generals under him. So in the campaign of 1814 I myself sent away, against their wishes, three senior field officers, of as many regiments, who were infirm, uninstructed and inefficient, in favor of three juniors, and with the subsequent approbation of Major General Brown, on his joining me, and the head of the War Department.

Both were well acquainted with the customs of war in like cases at home and abroad; and with-

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*At the *signing* of the capitulation, two days before, only about a *fifth* of the siege train had arrived.

out that energy on my part, it is highly probable that no American citizen would ever have cited the battles of the Niagara without a sigh for his country. I am happy, however, that before a word had been received from the Department, and, indeed, before it could have any knowledge of the question, I had decided to take with me the frank and gallant colonel, and hope soon to learn that he, and very many other officers, have been rewarded with brevets for their highly distinguished services in the campaign that followed.

It was in reference to the same rebuke that, in acknowledging your communication, I said, from Vera Cruz, April 5:

"I might very well controvert the military principles so confidently laid down by the Department in the letter of the 22d February; but believing that the practice of the United States army, in the two wars with Great Britain, would have no weight, *in the particular case*—I waive farther reply—having, at the moment, no leisure and no inclination for controversy."

Alluding to the heavy disappointments, in respect to transports, siege train and ordnance stores, then already experienced, I wrote to the Department, from Lobos, Feb 28:

"Perhaps no expedition was ever so unaccountably delayed—by no want of foresight, arrangement or energy on my part, as I dare affirm—and under circumstances the most critical to this entire army; for everybody relied upon knew, from the first, as well as I knew, it would be fatal to us to attempt military operations on this coast after, probably, the first week in April, and here we are at the end of February! Nevertheless, this army is *in heart*, and crippled as I am in the means required and *promised*, I shall go forward, and expect to take Vera Cruz and its castle in time to escape, by pursuing the enemy, the pestilence of the coast."

The city and castle were captured March 29; and with about one-fourth of the necessary means for a road-train—no fault of mine, the *retreat* in pursuit of the enemy was vigorously commenced, April 8. The battle of Cerro Gordo soon followed, and we occupied Jalapa and Perote, where we were obliged to wait for supplies from Vera Cruz. In those positions I was made to suffer another cruel disappointment.

In my four memorials to the Department, on the farther prosecution of the war against Mexico, written at Washington, and dated respectively October 27, November 12, 16, and 21—it was early intimated to me the night of November 18 that I might prepare myself for the field—papers in which I demonstrated that Vera Cruz was the true base of operations, and that the enemy's capital could not, probably, be reached from the Rio Grande, I estimated that, after taking that great seaport, "about 20,000 men," or "an army of *more than* 20,000 men*," may be needed.

"1. To beat, in the field and in passes, any accumulated force in the way. 2. To garrison many important points in the rear, to secure a free communication with Vera Cruz, and 3. To make distant detachments in order to gather in, without long halts, necessary subsistence."

And that force I supposed, including volunteers, and aided by land and money bounties, might be raised, in time, by adding ten or twelve new regiments of regulars and filling up the ranks of the old.

A bill was introduced for raising ten additional regular regiments; and I, certainly, do not mean to charge the Department with the whole delay in passing the bill through Congress. But it was passed, February 11, 1847, and under it, by early in April, some few thousand men had been already raised and organized. My distress can be conceived by any soldier, on learning, at Jalapa, May 27, that the whole of that force had been sent, under Brigadier General Cadwalader, to the Rio Grande frontier.

In my letter to the Department, written the day after, I said:—I had expected that

"Detachments of the new regiment would, as you had promised, begin to arrive in this month and continue to follow, perhaps up to June."—How many of volunteers will re-engage under the act approved March 3, only received two days ago, I know not; probably but few. Hence the greater my disappointment caused by sending the new troops to the Rio Grande; for besides their keeping the road, in our present rear, open for many weeks, by marching in successive detachments, I had intended, as I had advanced, to leave strong garrisons at this place (Jalapa) Perote and Puebla, and to keep at the head of the movement a force equal to any probable opposition. It may now depend on the number of old volunteers who may re-engage, and the number of new troops that may arrive from the Brazos in time, as also, in some degree, on the advance of Major General Taylor, whether I shall find this army in strength to leave the garrisons and to occupy the capital."

I may add that only about fifty individuals, of the old volunteers, re-engaged under the provisions of the act of March 3; that the remainder were discharged May 4; that Major General Taylor made no movement in advance on Saltillo, and that the new regulars, including Cadwalader's brigade, only began to come up with me, at Puebla, in July, and not in sufficient numbers till August 6. The next day the army commenced its advance upon the capital with a little more than 10,000 effective men.

It is not extravagant to say that, if Brigadier General Cadwalader's forces had not been diverted from me to the Rio Grande, where he was made to lose, without any benefit to Major General Taylor, much precious time, I might easily have taken this city in the month of June, and at one-tenth of the loss sustained in August and September. The enemy availed himself of my forced delay at Puebla, to collect, to create, to organize and drill his forces, as, also, to erect numerous and powerful defences with batteries. Nearly all those extraordinary preparations, for our reception, were made after the middle of June.—And it is known that the news of the victory of Buena Vista reached Washington in time to countermand Cadwalader's orders for the Rio Grande before his departure from New Orleans. Two light companies, with him, received the countermand there, and joined me early.

I know that I had the misfortune to give offence to the Department by expressing myself, to the same effect, from Jalapa, May 6. In a report of that date I said—

"The subject of that order No. 135—old volunteers—has given me long and deep solicitude. To part with so large and so respectable a portion of this army, in the middle of a country which, though broken in its power, is not yet disposed to sue for peace; to provide for the return home of seven regiments, from this interior position, at a time when I find it quite difficult to provide transportation and supplies for the operating forces which remain—and all this without any prospect of succor or reinforcements in, perhaps, the next seven months, beyond some 300 army recruits—present novelties utterly unknown to any invading army before. With the addition of ten or twelve thousand new levies in April or May—asked for, and until very recently expected—or even with the addition of two or three thousand new troops, destined for this army, but suddenly, by the orders of the War Department, diverted to the Rio Grande frontier—I might, notwithstanding the unavoidable discharge of the old volunteers—seven regiments and two independent companies—advance with confidence upon the enemy's capital. I shall, nevertheless, advance; but whether beyond Puebla will depend on intervening information and reflection. The general panic given to the enemy at Cerro Gordo still remaining, I think it probable that we shall go to Mexico; or, if the enemy recover from that, we must renew the consternation by another blow."

Thus, like Cortez, finding myself isolated and abandoned, and again, like him, always afraid that the next ship or messenger might recall or farther cripple me, I resolved no longer to depend on Vera Cruz or home, but to render my little army "a self-sustaining machine"—as I informed every body, including the head of the War Department, and advanced to Puebla.

It was in reference to the foregoing serious cause of complaint, and others to be found in my reports at large—particularly in respect to money for the disbursing staff officers, clothing, and Mr. Trist, commissioner—that I concluded my report from Puebla, June 4, in these words:

"Considering the many cruel disappointments and mortifications I have been made to feel, since I left Washington, and the total want of support or sympathy on the part of the War Department, which I have so long experienced, I beg to be recalled from this army, the moment it may be safe for any person to embark at Vera Cruz—which, I suppose, will be early in November. Probably all the operations will be over long before that time."

But my next report (July 25) from Puebla has, no doubt, *in the end*, been deemed more unpardonable by the Department. In that paper, after speaking of the "happy change in my relations, both official and private, with Mr. Trist," I continued:

"Since about the 26th ultimo (June) our intercourse has been frequent and cordial, and I have found him (Mr T.) able, discreet, courteous and amiable. At home, it so chanced that we had but the slightest possible acquaintance with each other. Hence more or less of reciprocal prejudice; and of the existence of his feelings toward me I knew (by private letters) before we met, that at least a part of the Cabinet had a full intimation.

"Still, the pronounced misunderstanding between Mr. Trist and myself could not have occurred, but for other circumstances: 1. His being obliged to send forward your letter of April 14, instead of delivering it in person, with the explanatory papers which he desired to communicate; 2. His bad health in May and June, which, I am happy to say, has now become good, and 3. The extreme mystification into which your letter—and particularly an interlineation—unavoidably threw me.

"So far as I am concerned I am perfectly willing that all I have heretofore written to the Department, about Mr. Trist, should be suppressed. I make this declaration as due to my present esteem for that gentleman, but ask no favor, and desire none, at the hands of the Department. Justice to myself, however tardy, I shall take care to have done.

* * * * *

"I do not acknowledge the justice of either of your rebukes contained in the letter of May 31, in relation to Mr. Trist and the prisoners at Cerro Gordo—and that I do not here triumphantly vindicate myself, is not from the want of will, means or ability, *but time*.

"The first letter dated Feb. 22 received from you, at Vera Cruz, contained a censure, and I am now rebuked for the unavoidable—may wise, if it had not been avoidable—release, on parole, of the prisoners taken at Cerro Gordo—even before one word of commendation from Government has reached this army on account of its gallant conduct in the capture of those prisoners. [No such commendation has yet been received. Feb 1848.] So, in regular progression, I may—should the same army gallantly bear me into the city of Mexico, in the next six or seven weeks—which is probable, if we are not arrested by a peace or a truce—look to be dismissed from the service of my country. You will perceive that I am aware, as I have long been, of the dangers which hang over me at home; but I too am a citizen of the United States, and well know the obligations imposed, under all circumstances, by an enlightened patriotism.

"In respect to money, I beg again to report that the chief commissary, Captain Grayson, of this army has not received a dollar from the United States since we landed at Vera Cruz, March 9. He now owes more than $200,000, and is obliged to purchase on credit at great disadvantages. The chief quartermaster, Captain Irwin, has received perhaps $60,000, and labors under like encumbrances. Both have sold drafts to some amount and borrowed largely of the pay department, which has received about half the money estimated for. Consequently the troops have some four months' pay due them. Our poverty, or the neglect of the disbursing departments at home, has been made known, to our shame, in the papers of the capital here, through a letter of Lieut. Col. Hunt, that was found on the person of the special messenger from Washington.

"The army is also suffering greatly from the want of necessary clothing—including blankets and great coats. The new troops, those who have last arrived, as destitute as the others, were first told that they would find abundant supplies at New Orleans; next, at Vera Cruz, and then here; whereas we now have, perhaps, a thousand hands engaged in making shoes, and out of bad materials and at high cost, pantaloons. These articles, about 3,000 pairs of each, are absolutely necessary to cover the nakedness of the troops.

"February 28, off Lobos, I wrote to Brigadier General Brooke to direct the quartermaster at New Orleans to send me large supplies of clothing. March 16-20—General Brooke replied that the quartermaster at New Orleans had 'neither clothing nor shoes, and that he was fearful that unless they had been sent out to your direct, you will be much disappointed.'

"Some small quantity of clothing—perhaps one-fifth of our wants—came to Vera Cruz from some quarter and followed us to Jalapa and this place."

I must here specially remark that this report, No. 30, though forwarded the night of its date, July 25, seems to have miscarried. Perceiving, about November 27, that it was not acknowledged by the Department, I caused a duplicate to be made, signed it and sent it off by the same conveyance with my despatch, No. 36, and the charges against Brevet Major General Worth, Major General Pillow, and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Duncan, together with the appeal against one of the former. All these papers are acknowledged by the Department, in the same letter—January 13—that recalls me.

It was that budget of papers which caused the bow of power, so long suspended, to fall on a devoted head. The three arrested officers, and he who had endeavored to enforce a necessary discipline against them, are alike to be placed together before the same court; the innocent and the guilty, the accuser and the accused, the judge and his prisoners, are dealt with alike. Most impartial justice! But there *is* a discrimination with a vengeance! While the parties are on trial—if the appellee is to be tried at all, which seems doubtful—two are restored to their corps—one of them with his brevet rank—and I am deprived of my command! There can be but one step more in the same direction; throw the rules and articles of war into the fire, and leave all ranks in the army free to engage in denunciations and a general scramble for precedence, authority and Executive favor. The *pronunciamento*, on the part of my factious juniors, is most triumphant.

My recall—under the circumstances, a severe punishment *before* trial, but to be followed by a trial here, that may run into the Autumn, and on matters I am but partially permitted to know by the Department and my accusers—is, very ingeniously, placed on two grounds: 1. My own request, meaning that of June 4th, (quoted above, and there was no other before the Department, which had been previously (July 12) acknowledged and rebukingly deemed); 2. The arrest of Brevet Major General Worth, for writing to the Department, "under the pretext and form of an appeal"‡ an open letter, to be sent through me, in which I was grossly and falsely accused of "malice and "conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," in the matter of the general order No 349, on the subject of puffing letters, for the newspapers at home!

On that second point, the letter from the Department, of January 13, is more than ingenious; it is elaborate, subtle and profound—a professional dissertation, with the rare merit of teaching principles until now wholly unknown to military codes and treatises, and of course to all mere soldiers, however great their experience in the field.

I have not, in this place, time to do more than hint at the fatal consequences of the novel doctrine in question. According to the Department, any factious junior may, at his pleasure, in the midst of the enemy—using "the pretext and form of an appeal" against his commander—insult and outrage him to the grossest extent, though he be the general-in-chief, and charged with the conduct of the most critical operation; and that commander may not arrest the incipient mutineer until he shall have first laid down his own authority and submitted *himself* to a trial, or wait at least until a distant period of leisure for a judicial examination of the appeal! And this is precisely the case under consideration. The Department, in its eagerness to condemn me, could not take time to learn of the experienced that the general-in-chief who once submits to an outrage, from a junior, must lay his account to suffer the like from all the vicious under him—at least, down to a rank that may be supposed without influence, in high quarters, beyond the army. But this would not be the whole mischief to the public service.—Even the great mass of the spirited, intelligent and well affected, among his brothers in arms, would soon reduce such commander to utter imbecility by holding him in just scorn and contempt for his recreancy to himself and country. *And are discipline and efficiency of no value in the field?*

But it was not my request of June 4, nor report No 30 (of July 25) so largely quoted from above, nor yet the appeal of one *pronunciado*, that has, at length, brought down upon me this visitation, so clearly predicted. That appeal, no doubt, had its *merits*—considering it came from an erratic brother—a deserter from the other extreme—who, having just made his peace with *the true faith*, was bound to signalize apostacy by acceptable denunciations of one from whom, up to Vera Cruz, he had professed (and not without cause) the highest obligations. (It was there he learned, from me, that I was doomed at Washington; and straightway the apostate began to seek, through a quarrel, the means of turning that knowledge to his own benefit.) No. There was (recently) still another element associated in the work—kept, as far as practicable, out of the letter of recall; an influence proceeding from the other arrested general—who is quite willing that it should generally be understood (and who shall gainsay his significant acquiescence?) that all rewards and punishments, in this army, were, from the first, to follow his recommendations. Thus, the more powerful of the *pronunciados* against No. 349, well knew at the time, as I soon knew, that he was justly obnoxious—not only to the animadversions of that order, but to other censures of a much graver character.

In respect to this general, the letter of recall observes, parenthetically, but with an acumen worthy of more than "a hasty" notice, that some of my specifications of his misconduct are hardly consistent with "your [my] official reports and commendations."

Seemingly, this is a most just rebuke. But, waiting for the trials, I will here briefly state that, unfortunately, I followed that general's own reports, written and oral; that my confidence, lent him in advance, had been but very slightly shaken as early as the first week in October; that up to that time, from our entrance into this city, I had been at the desk, shut out from personal intercourse with my brother officers, and that it was not till after that confinement that facts, conduct and motives began to pour in upon me.

A word as to the 5th article of war. I can truly say that, in this and other communications, I have not designed the slightest disrespect to the commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States. No doubt he, like myself and all others, may fall into mistakes as to particular men; and I cannot, having myself been behind the curtain, admit the legal fiction that *all* acts of a Secretary are the acts of the President. Yet, in my defensive statements, I have offered no wanton discourtesy to the head of the War Department, although that functionary is not in the enumeration of the above mentioned article.

Closing my correspondence with the Department until after the approaching trial,

I have the honor to remain, respectfully,
Your most ob't serv't,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

The Hon Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

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* General Taylor and others estimated that 50,000 would be necessary.

‡ In the specifications against Gen. Worth, it is said that the outrage against Gen. S. was committed "under the pretext and form of an appeal."

YUCATAN

More Annexation Brewing!—By the following Message from the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress on Saturday, it will be seen that that functionary, after bestowing on the important subject due consideration, has come to the conclusion that it is the duty of the United States to take under its protection the Mexican province of Yucatan—not with a view to its "*immediate*" annexation—oh no—but not without a very significant, if not a very distinct intimation that annexation *may* one day or other be the inevitable consequences of our interference!

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I submit, for the consideration of Congress, several communications received at the Department of State from Mr. Justo Sierra, commissioner of Yucatan, and also a communication from the governor of that State, representing the condition of extreme suffering to which their country has been reduced by an insurrection of the Indians within its limits, and asking the aid of the United States.

These communications present a case of human suffering and misery which cannot fail to excite the sympathies of all civilized nations. From these and other sources of information, it appears that the Indians of Yucatan are waging a war of extermination against the white race. In this cruel war, they spare neither age nor sex, but put to death, indiscriminately, all who fall within their power. The inhabitants, panic-stricken and destitute of arms, are flying before their savage pursuers towards the coast, and their expulsion from their country, or their extermination, would seem to be inevitable, unless they can obtain assistance from abroad.

In this condition they have, through their constituted authorities, implored the aid of this government to save them from destruction, offering, in case it should be granted, to transfer the "dominion and sovereignty of the Peninsula" to the United States. Similar appeals for aid and protection have been made to "the Spanish and the English governments."

Whilst it is not my purpose to recommend the adoption of any measure, with a view to the acquisition of the "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan, yet, according to our established policy, we could not consent to a transfer of this "dominion and sovereignty," either to Spain, Great Britain, or any other European power. In the language of President Monroe, in his message of December, 1823, "we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety." In my annual message of December, 1845, I declared that "near a quarter of a century ago, the principle was distinctly announced to the world, in the annual message of one of my predecessors, that the 'American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintained, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power.' This principle will apply with greatly increased force, should European power attempt to establish any new colony in North America. In the existing circumstances of the world, the present is deemed a proper occasion to reiterate and reaffirm the principle avowed by Mr. Monroe, and to state my cordial concurrence in its wisdom and sound policy. The reassertion of this principle, especially in reference to North America, is at this day but the promulgation of a policy which no European power should cherish the disposition to resist. Existing rights of every European power should be respected; but it is due alike to our safety and our interests, that the efficient protection of our laws should be extended over our whole territorial limits, and that it should be distinctly announced to the world, as our settled policy, that no future European colony or dominion shall, with our consent, be planted on any part of the American continent."

Our own security requires that the established policy thus announced should guide our conduct, and this applies with great force to the peninsula of Yucatan. It is situated in the Gulf of Mexico, on the North American continent; and from its vicinity to Cuba, to the Capes of Florida, to New Orleans, and indeed to our whole southwestern coast, it would be dangerous to our peace and security if it should become a colony of any European nation.

We have now authentic information that, if the aid asked from the United States be not granted, such aid will probably be obtained from some European power, which may hereafter assert a claim to "dominion and sovereignty" over Yucatan.

Our existing relations with Yucatan are of a peculiar character, as will be perceived from the note of the Secretary of State to her commissioner, dated on the 24th of December last; a copy of which is herewith transmitted. Yucatan has never declared her independence, and we treat her as a State of the Mexican republic. For this reason, we have never officially received her commissioner; but whilst this is the case, we have, to a considerable extent, recognised her as a neutral in our war with Mexico. Whilst still considering Yucatan as a portion of Mexico, if we had troops to spare for this purpose, I would deem it proper, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, to occupy and hold military possession of her territory, and to defend the white inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, in the same way that we have employed our troops in other States of the Mexican republic in our possession, in repelling the attacks of savages upon the inhabitants who have maintained their neutrality in the war. But, unfortunately, we cannot at the present, without serious danger withdraw our forces from other portions of the Mexican territory now in our occupation, and send them to Yucatan. All that can be done, under existing circumstances, is to employ our naval forces in the Gulf, not required at other points, to afford them relief. But it is not to be expected that any adequate protection can thus be afforded, as the operations of such naval forces must, of necessity, be confined to the coast.

I have considered it proper to communicate the information contained in the accompanying correspondence, and I submit to the wisdom of Congress to adopt such measures as, in their judgment, may be expedient to prevent Yucatan from becoming a colony of any European power, which in no event could be permitted by the United States; and at the same time to rescue the white race from extermination or expulsion from their country.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1848.

As soon as the Message was read in the Senate—

Mr CALHOUN rose to express his regret that the President should have taken other than the higher grounds of humanity. It was on such a base, in his opinion, that the message should alone have rested; and had it been so, Mr. C. would have been disposed to go far, very far in aid of such suggestions; but, if his ear had not deceived him, the message had reaffirmed the ground assumed by Mr. Monroe in his message of 1823, in relation to the non-interference of European Powers in the affairs of this continent. It was, in short, assuming the broad principle that we should be bound to interference in all cases, no matter at what expense of money or sacrifice of human life, when such interference occurred. Now, where was all this to end, and were the people of this country prepared for any such crusade? He conceived the suggestion at this time unnecessary, and calculated to lead to dangerous results. In the present condition of Europe nothing was to be apprehended from interference on her part. She could no more seize Yucatan and hold it than we could. Who could say at that moment what the condition of England would be, or indeed was at the moment he was speaking? He thought, after the experience of the past, they should be more guarded. Already had the country been involved in a cost of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars, to say nothing of the thousands of lives sacrificed. He asked why was Europe reeling to and fro at this very hour, if it were not from wasteful and reckless extravagance? He glanced briefly at the enormous increase of expenditure since the administration of Mr. Monroe, when the Government was administered, exclusive of the public debt, at a cost not much exceeding ten millions of dollars. While he admitted his willingness to respond to feelings of humanity, exposed as the citizens of Yucatan were to extermination by the acts of hordes of lawless and ignorant savages, he could but lament that the President had seen fit to indulge in any remarks concerning foreign interference. He expressed the opinion that the Yucatanese had been partially instrumental in bringing about the evils they were suffering under. They had extended to these ignorant and illiterate hordes a free participation in all the privileges enjoyed by themselves, treating them as equals; and what had been the result? Why, they had wheeled round and become the murderers of their benefactors; and so it would be again in all like cases.

Mr HANNEGAN expressed his deep regret that any remarks should have fallen from the Senator from South Carolina on this subject, as it was evident to his mind that he had entirely misunderstood the purport of the message. Had he seen the correspondence on the subject, he would have come to very different conclusions.

Mr FOOTE said it was evident that the Senator from South Carolina had misunderstood, totally misunderstood the message; and for his remarks to go to the world, as they would do, unanswered, might produce an improper impression on the public mind.

WHIG MEETING IN STANLY COUNTY

Previous notice having been given, a portion of the Whigs of Stanly county assembled at the Court House in Albemarle, on Saturday the 29th day of April 1848. Col. John F. Stone was called to the chair, and Davidson Hearne and Preston W. Wooley were appointed Secretaries.

With a few appropriate remarks, the Chair explained that the object of the meeting was to appoint Delegates, to meet Delegates from the other counties composing the Third Congressional District, at Albemarle, on the 9th day of May, proximo; the object of the proposed District Convention being, to select a Delegate to represent this Congressional District in the National Whig Convention, to be held in Philadelphia on the 7th day of June next.

On motion of E. W. Davis, the Chair was requested to appoint a Committee to draft resolutions expressing the views of this meeting; who, thereupon, appointed Edward W. Davis, James M. McCorkle, and P. W. Wooley; who, after retiring a short time, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the Whigs of Stanly county are entirely devoted to the principles of the great Whig party of the United States; and knowing that more than one of our fellow citizens have been spoken of in connection with the Presidency; and believing that the united action of the Whigs can be secured only by the decision of a National Convention, in which the Whigs of all the States can have a voice; and whereas, it is proposed to hold a District Convention, for the Third Congressional District, at Albemarle, on Tuesday the 9th May, proximo, to select a Delegate to the Whig National Convention, to be held at Philadelphia on the 7th June next, it is therefore

1. *Resolved*, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint twenty Delegates to represent Stanly county in the proposed District Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That, notwithstanding we are willing to sacrifice our personal preferences to the interests of the Whig party; and, that we will cheerfully support the nominee of the Whig National Convention; yet, in view of the critical situation of nearly all the nations of Europe, which are, apparently, about to be overwhelmed with revolution and war, in which we may be involved; and ourselves scarcely hoping to witness shortly the termination of a fruitless and unnecessary war, begun and prosecuted against a weak sister Republic, by the President of the United States; we recommend HENRY CLAY of Kentucky, as the man, above *all* others, qualified to fill the Executive chair of the United States.

3. *Resolved*, That for his statesmanship, his disinterested patriotism, his skill and ability, his long experience in the councils of his country, we will support Henry Clay in preference to any other individual; and we request the District Convention to appoint a Delegate to the National Convention favorable to his nomination.

4. *Resolved*, That the Whigs of Stanly county, having every confidence in the sound political principles, integrity and fidelity of CHARLES MANLY, Esq., heartily approve his nomination by the Whig State Convention, for the office of Governor of North Carolina, and we will give him our undivided support; and we request that he will visit us, at any time before the election in August, if convenient to himself.

In compliance with the first resolution, the Chair appointed the following Delegates to the District Convention, viz:—Wm. Allen, Esq., E. F. Lilly, F. J. Kron, Wm. Swaringen, Esq., Capt. F. Locke, E. F. Parker, Esq., Col. D. A. G. Palmer, Thomas Rowland, Esq., Joshua Hearne, Esq., Matthias Moose, Esq., Daniel Reap, Andrew Honeycut, Col. Daniel Efird, Myrick Harward, E. W. Davis, Reuben Kendall, Eben. Hearne, Daniel Freeman, P. W. Wooley, and Davidson Hearne.

On motion of J. M. McCorkle, Esq., the Chairman was added to the delegation.

On motion of E. W. Davis, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries.

On motion of E. W. Davis, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be forwarded to the Editor of the North Carolina Argus, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, requesting the Editor to publish them and that the Editor of the Fayetteville Observer, and the Editors of other Whig papers in North Carolina, be requested to copy the same.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

JOHN F. STONE, Ch'n.

D. HEARNE,
P. W. WOOLEY, } Sec'ys.

FOREIGN.

BALTIMORE, May 1.

THE NEWS BY THE AMERICA.

The Chartist Meeting—No Outbreak in England or Ireland—War between Denmark & Holstein—No change in French Affairs—Non-interference of Russia—Distress in Ireland.

The America left Liverpool on the 15th instant.

The Chartist meeting passed off so quietly and with so comparatively a feeble demonstration of their strength, that it was regarded on all hands as a decided failure.

The procession was given up—and the meeting on Kennington Common proved to be one of the quietest and least eventful of all possible demonstrations. We publish a full report of the whole affair.

The monster petition has been subjected to a scrutiny by order of the House of Commons, and its dimensions are grievously curtailed by the ordeal. See the following report of the committee to which it was referred:—The committee on public petitions, &c. &c., have agreed to the following special report:

"The hon member for Nottingham stated, on presenting the petition in question to the house, that 5,706,000 signatures were attached to it.—Upon a most careful examination of the number of signatures in the committee room, in which examination thirteen law stationers' clerks were engaged for upward of seventeen hours, with the person ordinarily employed in counting the signatures appended to petitions, under the superintendence of the clerk of your committee, the number of signatures had been ascertained to be 1,975,496 (hear, hear, and loud laughter.) It is further evident to your committee, that on numerous consecutive sheets the signatures are in one and the same handwriting.

"Your committee have also observed the names of distinguished individuals attached to the petition who cannot be supposed to have concurred in its prayer, and as little to have subscribed it; among such occur the names of her Majesty in one place as Victoria Rex April 1,' the Duke of Wellington, K. G.; Sir Robert Peel, &c.

"In addition to this species of abuse, your committee have observed another equally in derogation of the just value of petitions, namely, the insertion of names which are obviously altogether fictitious—such as 'No cheese,' 'Pug nose,' and 'Flat nose,' &c. Roars of laughter.)

"There are other words and phrases which, though written in the form of signatures, and included in the number reported, your committee will not hazard offending the house, and the dignity and decency of their own proceedings, by reporting; though, it may be added, that they are obviously signatures belonging to no human being."

The reading of this report was followed by a scene between Mr. F. O'Connor and Mr. Cripps, a member of the committee. Matters went to such a pass between them that Mr. O'Connor was arrested by the sergeant-at-arms, under the order of the speaker, (having left the House, with a parting hint to Mr. Cripps that he might consider himself challenged.) but on his being brought before the House in custody, mutual explanations and apologies were made and the affair dropped.

Russia (with an available army of 800,000 men) announces her intention to keep quiet unless she is attacked, in which case wo betide the "anarchists." Naples has received from her King an almost Democratic constitution.

Spain is quiet under the military despotism of Narvaez.

In France the elections for officers of the National Guard have just terminated—all in favor of advanced republicanism. Meanwhile the financial condition becomes daily more deplorable.

From the London Herald, April 11.

THE GREAT CHARTIST MEETING

The great Chartist meeting was held yesterday, and a less formidable demonstration it would hardly be possible to conceive. It certainly did not present any one of the fearful characteristics which the peaceable inhabitants of the metropolis had, for some days, been led anxiously to apprehend. Positively in contemplating the whole proceedings, we were often tempted to doubt whether the intelligence on which the government must have acted in this matter was not a hoax, and whether the multiplied and unwonted precautions they had adopted to meet imaginary perils could have been anything but a dream.

As a display of strength, as a menace to a government and to the quiet inhabitants of a great city, the whole affair was a downright and almost a ludicrous failure. In every respect the men and boys who joined in the procession to the place of meeting were as harmless as could well be imagined.

The streets of the metropolis presented, at an early hour, little beyond their usual appearance. Here and there might be seen a detachment of police marching to their quarters, or a few special constables hastening to their place of meeting. A few mere sight seers were to be met occasionally, anxious to reconnoitre, *en militaire*, the supposed preparations for street warfare. But no such preparations were visible; there were neither artillery, soldiers, nor police stationed in the open air, at any of the points supposed to be most menaced.

Many of the shopkeepers, even in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting, opened their shops at the usual hour. A large number of them, however, allowed their fears to prevail over every other consideration. The general feeling on the subject of the proposed demonstration, as far as we could judge, was a determination to treat the whole affair as a case of "much ado about nothing," although this feeling was somewhat checked by the dread of unknown consequences.

At the preliminary meeting of the Convention, only the delegates and reporters being present, Mr. F. O'Conner addressed the body in a pacific strain, insisting on the illegality of the Government notice, but advising that no resistance be attempted—that the procession should be abandoned. After some debate the meeting was adjourned to Kennington Common.

The numbers assembled at this place have been variously estimated at from 200,000 to 250,000. We have learned that a careful estimate was formed by several military persons of great experience in making such computations, and they, on comparing their different calculations, agreed that no more than 15,000 persons were present, as spectators, and as forming part of the procession.

Mr. O'Conner addressed the assemblage at great length, still urgently advising quiet and good order and the abandonment of the procession.

The four large bundles forming the petition were placed in cabs, and taken in charge of the executive committee to the House of Commons.

The only interruption of peace, even to a partial extent, seems to have occurred in the progress of dispersion, after the meeting on the common. Of this the following account is given:—

After the meeting on Kennington Common had dispersed, an immense crowd on their return straggled irregularly along Blackfriars road. Upon arriving at Stamford street, they of course came face to face with the mounted police, who refused them passage, and ranged themselves across the road. Many strenuous attempts were made by the chartists to get across the bridge.

As fresh numbers arrived from Kennington Common, those in advance were pushed forward but were immediately driven back by the horse-patrol without drawing their sabres. The metropolitan police made use of their staves, and from time to time repulsed the crowd, which grew thicker and thicker every minute. In about an hour and a half, however, the mob made many vigorous attempts to force their way through, and notwithstanding the cool steady courage of the police, the latter were at intervals separated.

The special constables at these times were very roughly handled, a great many of them having their hats broken and being deprived of their staves. Showers of large stones were every few minutes thrown on the bridge, and the police received many severe blows but gave more than equivalent in return with their batons. A great number of men who were seized by the police for throwing stones were rescued, and the yells and shouts were deafening. At half past three o'clock the pressure of the concourse was so great that the line of police was forced, and a great many of them carried with the throng over the bridge, holding their staves up as they were borne along.

On the city side of the bridge a great many arrests were made, and the mob which seemed inclined for a minute to make a stand, were uniformly repulsed by the horse patrole, the sight of whose drawn sabres soon put the more noisy and impudent to flight. Both on this and the other side of the bridge we saw numbers of men with their heads bleeding, and led away to their friends. The arrests number, we were informed, above 30.

Thus the time passed away, until the *Presentation of the Petition*, which took place shortly before three o'clock. The demonstration was not very strong or alarming in its appearance. It consisted simply of two hackney cabs, containing three members of the deputation, and the petition itself. The latter, which consisted of several very ponderous piles of paper, was conveyed by instalments into the house, and delivered over to the proper authorities. The deputation returned immediately on foot, and was loudly cheered on its way.

The great event being brought to a close the crowd began gradually to disperse, and in a comparatively short space of time the thoroughfares were clear. A portion of the police, however, remained for some hours on the spot and in the immediate neighborhood.

From the London Times.

At the crisis of the meeting, the total number on the common, including the most incurious and indifferent of the spectators and bystanders, was not 20,000. Our estimate is confirmed by the best authorities. Of these 20,000 only 10,000 had anything to do with the demonstration, or gave their "moral" weight to the cause of the day.—Look now to the other side. There were 150,000 special constables spontaneously enrolled against the movement, and testifying to its danger and reprehensible character. There you have the proportions of the day:—150,000 to 10,000—15 to 1. To every man or boy in London, disposed to bully and intimidate the Legislature, and ready to carry a pike against it, there were fifteen picked and trustworthy men who could procure vouchers to their respectability! who took an oath to defend the Queen's peace, and were ready to wield a truncheon in its defence. Do not forget that, good reader. Fifteen to one! We make no invidious comparisons as to the quality of the two articles; and as to soldiers and police we have almost forgotten them.

This settles the question. In common fairness it ought to be regarded as a settled question for years to come. The Chartists and Confederates made the challenge, and chose the field and trial of strength. They must stand by their choice.—They chose to disturb the metropolis for the chance of something coming of it. They fished for a revolution and have caught a snub. We congratulate them on their booty, which we hope they will divide with their partners at Dublin. It is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance that so momentous a question as the free action of the British Legislature should be thus settled decisively, thus peacefully, thus by citizens not by arms, thus in the streets and not in the field, and thus in the metropolis of the empire. The dexterous prudence that hid from the arena the very sight of arms, so that not a soldier, not a pensioner, scarce even a policeman, was seen, will greatly distinguish this event from the grand military dramas which have recently ended in the catastrophe of States or Kings. For this rare result we have to thank the man whose greatest boast is to have learnt the skill of peace in an experience of war. It is the mode and manner of this day's decision which imparts to it an instructive and final character.

IRELAND.

From the European Times, April 15.

The Repeal movement has reached a crisis which it must be confessed it has never hitherto attained; a perusal of the Irish intelligence in our paper of to-day, will bear us out in the assertion, that the present posture of affairs in that country is most complicated and perilous, and that no lengthened period can elapse before the English Government and the majority of the Irish people will have joined issue on the subject of Repeal.

To us it appears there is now but one of three courses for the English Government to pursue. 1st. To suppress vigorously and at once, by those means which the Constitution affords, such as coercion laws, state and criminal prosecutions, &c., every undue manifestation of popular discontent, and, failing in this, to call into immediate action the strong arm of British power. Or, 2ndly, To make such concessions, in time, to the popular feeling, as will render the future attempts of demagogues to revive the agitation furtive and innocuous. Or, 3dly, To grant at once a domestic legislature to the people.

The opinion seems to be progressing amongst Englishmen, that this country would be better without Ireland. A feeling has been generally prevalent for many years amongst Irishmen, that they would be better without England. So far, both parties are approaching to an understanding. For our part, we subscribe to neither of these views.

Troops were concentrated in the most turbulent portions of the country. In Cork there were about 2000 and in Dublin an armed force, including the police, of 10,000.

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT.

From the European Times, April 15.

Throughout all Europe the greatest excitement continues to prevail. The general marching of troops for offensive or defensive operations, the actual hostilities going on in Lombardy, the threatening aspect of the quarrel respecting the Duchies of Schleswig Holstein, and the vast preparations of Russia and France, all contribute to keep up a state of confusion and anxiety, which, for the mercantile interests, especially those in relation with France and Germany, is highly distressing. The invasion of Lombardy by Charles Albert, under the pretext of fulfilling his "mission," or rather to seize the whole of Lombardy, and perhaps Venice, in order to aggrandise his dominions, is daily viewed more and more as an act of unjustifiable aggression, which, when the present disturbances and "disastrous change, perplexing monarchs," shall subside into more general tranquility, may not turn out so advantageously to this ambitious monarch as his present conquests seem to promise. At any rate the English Government, as expressed by the Marquis of Lansdowne, does not conceal that it deeply laments that the King of Sardinia should have invaded the dominions of Austria.

In the meantime the Piedmontese have pursued their successful and victorious march through Lombardy. The Austrians fled at all points as they advanced, and Radetski has retired with a view of throwing himself into Verona, having, it is said, failed to accomplish a passage back through the Tyrol.

The news reached London on Wednesday that a sanguinary engagement had taken place between the belligerants under the walls of Verona. More correct intelligence has since arrived by which we find that no decisive battle had been fought, but that both armies must speedily come to an engagement on the banks of the Mincio.—Upon the issue of this impending battle hinges the peace or war of Europe, as should the Italians be beaten. France, it was expected, could not, if she would, remain neutral.

General Hartig left Vienna on the 5th inst., for Milan, bearing terms of pacification to the Lombards, whose independence Austria is willing to acknowledge on moderate terms. This is almost the first step taken by Austria, the Cabinet of Vienna having become perfectly stupified and inert by the suddenness and rapidity of the recent revolutions. A fearful retribution has overtaken Szela, the accomplice of Metternich in the assassinations of Tarnou; the peasantry, whom he was again instigating to rise to bring about a massacre in Gallicia, indignant at his menaces, hung him up on a tree in front of his house, which they afterwards set on fire.

Turkey has re-considered her first decision respecting the recognition of the new republic in France, and has followed the example set her by England. A French ambassador has accordingly been appointed to the Sublime Porte.

From the London Standard, April 4th, evening.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE DANES AND THE HOLSTEINERS.

ALTONA, April 10.—The Danes have appeared with an overwhelming force, and so suddenly and boldly, in the midst of their enemies at Bau and Flansburg, that they have taken them by surprise, and compelled the Holstein troops of the line and
volunteers to retire in all haste. The attack
gan in the morning on the part of the Da
who had two vessels of war and gunboats t
sist their attack upon the town. They had l
ed at Holnis, and after several small contests
Schleswig Holsteiners made a stand at Bau
far from Flensburg, which ended in their
defeat, and the destruction of all their sixth
battalion.

ITALY.

SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS!

ROME, April 1.—Amid the clash of arms
the din of European tumult, a silent but si
cant event has just taken place here wh
other times would have claimed a full pa
contemporary annals. THE SOCIETY OF JE
UITS HAS BEEN FINALLY ORDERED TO QUIT TH
ITAL OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD, and the
suppressed and their headquarters removed,
general and staff, out of Rome. The vast p
ty which had fallen into the hands of the so
for the last thirty years, during which they
the undisputed control over the consciences
rich and nobles of the land, is to be now t
ferred to the administrative capacity of C
Vizzardelli.

GERMANY.

The riots among the country people o
States of South Germany continue. The C
of Wallenbourg, in the Province of Saxony, b
ing to Prince Schoenbourg, was burned do
the 4th of March. The Prince fled to Al
The troops called up from Liepsic and Zw
were too feeble to resist. Serious anxiety
for the safety of the castle and town of Gl
A general insurrection among t the highland
Saxony was imminent.

RUSSIA.

The official journal of St Petersburgh
date of the 31st of March, gives some expo
of the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia
nies any warlike intentions on the part of th
vernment. "Nothing can be further" a
"from the idea of the Government; she nee
no aggression, she desires peace, she wants
for the sake of the development of her own
nal prosperity. Russia will cling to this p
stability; she will suffer no foreign propaga
stir up the fire of sedition, under the pret
reviving extinguished nationalities, and by
means detaching any portion of her empire
til then she will observe a strictly [illegible]
vigilant neutrality. She will not attack [illegible]
tacked; and will scrupulously respect the in
dence of her neighbors, if her neighbors equ
spect her own integrity and independence."

Accounts from the Posen frontier to
inst. state that 16,000 Russian troops had e
Czenstochan, and many more were following
Prince Starstal Stuthalter, being surrou
all sides, and requested to explain, sa
ten days Europe would see 300,000 [illegible]
trated in and around Warsaw."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, A
The sales to Tuesday evening [illegible]
7000 bales. The demand for cotton has
been general and good, and the total sales
week have amounted to 25,350 bales. T
the trade are buying freely, at yesterday's p
and the sales are 3000 bales, including 1
merican taken for export. American desc
are now in very good demand, but the [illegible]
port is large, and they are offered very free
On Monday the decline of ¼d per lb wa
erally submitted to; but since that day the g
demand which has prevailed has restored
tations to the level of last week, the [illegible]
quotations of "fair" qualities being the same
Friday last.
Upland bowed, 5⅛ a 5, New Orleans [illegible]
Mobile 3⅞ a 4½

The feeling of the English public
the subject of Chartism was mani
when, on the evening of the 10th,
Smith O'Brien made his appearance
place in the House of Commons. [illegible]
rising to oppose the bill introduced b
George Grey, on the part of the go
ment, and entitled a bill "for the [illegible]
security of the Crown and governme
Mr. O'Brien was received with the lo
and most disorderly marks of dis
bation, which continued throughout
speech; and when he referred to the ch
of treason which had been hurled a
him, he was saluted with ironical an
risive cheers from all parts of the H
The reply to his remarks by Sir G
Grey was tumultuously applauded
beginning to end, and the measure o
government was carried on its s
reading by the unprecedented majo
417, only 35 voting against it.

Bear this in mind.—Fifteen month
Cotton was selling at from ten to t
dollars. The advocates of Pres
prerogative everywhere were cryin
"Behold the operations of the Demo
Tariff—the Tariff of 1846! Cotto
gone up from seven to eleven cent
pound!" It answered no purpose t
them that the rise in the price of this
staple was attributable to the short
of 1845 and 1846; that the price w
gulated by supply and demand, an
the tendencies of all our Tariffs wa
ther to raise than to depress prices.
no! It was the Tariff—the Dem
Tariff. Very well. That Dem
Tariff is still in operation; and w
cotton now selling at? "But a goo
was made in 1847." Exactly so; a
price is down and will continue dow
til there is a less supply and the de
becomes greater. The derangeme
monetary affairs in England has had s
thing to do with prices, we admit; bu
again is another reason why we s
encourage our manufacturing intere
as to build up the home markets, a
independent, to a comparative exte
foreign buyers.
Again, during the prevalence of the
ine in Ireland, breadstuffs went up
very great height. "Behold the be
of the Tariff of 1846," again cried o
Polk-ocracy. They were pointed t
famine in Ireland, and to the great s
ty of provisions in Scotland. But th
riff had done it all—the "Democratic
riff." Will they please inform us
that Tariff continues to affect price
is still in operation, we believe.
N. C. Ar

STATE OF N. CAROLI

DUPLIN COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessio
pril Term, 1848.
John Jarman, Ex'r, *vs.* Calvin Davis.
Original Attachment, levied on Lands of t
fendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the C
that said Calvin Davis is not an inhabit
this State: It is ordered that publication be
for six weeks in the Fayetteville Obser
newspaper printed in Fayetteville, notifyi
Defendant to appear at the next County C
be held for Duplin county, at the Court Ho
Kenansville, on the 3d Monday of July, ne
there to plead or demur, or judgment by d
will be entered, and the land levied on cond
to the satisfaction of the Plaintiff's recovery
Witness, James H. Jermain, Clerk of said C
at Office at Kenansville, the 3d Monday
pril, 1848.
J. H. JERMAIN, C
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 14-6w

Caution to the Public
PERSONS wishing to obtain the ge
SWAIM'S PANACEA and SWA
VERMIFUGE, (which have been recomm
by the most celebrated Physicians of the U
States and Europe for nearly thirty years, f
eases arising from impurity of the blood an
bility of the digestive organs,) should be care
observe that the name of
SWAIM
is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels.
Philadelphia, March 17, 1848. 8-6w

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, MAY 9, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR.

CHARLES MANLY, OF WAKE.

THE FOREIGN NEWS.—In a postscript to a part of our last week's issue, we announced the gratifying news received by Telegraph, that *All was quiet in England.* In this paper will be found the [illegible] particulars.

There are few in this country, we could hope, who would not rejoice that the state of anarchy and bloodshed has not succeeded to the stable government of England; for, though the institutions of that country are not all that a republican could desire, yet they are so far superior to those of the rest of Europe, and so much more free than what is called Liberty in France, that we could hope there would never be a change, if it must be such a change as that in France. But the progress of the people and liberal institutions, has been so [illegible] in England, so regular, so gradual, and yet so sure, that no one can doubt of the approximation, in good time, to our system, in all particulars which are really essential. And what the people of England, as well as the government, was determined should never be wrested from them by mob force, (and that mob of the very lowest material,) may well be conceded to the spirit of liberty, and to the increased capacity of the people for its enjoyment.

But these Chartists demanded more than exists in the United States even. They demanded universal suffrage. That does not exist in the United States; and how would the people of the South relish such a principle among them? They demanded Annual Parliaments; that is, a new Parliament elected every year. But we have no such thing in Congress, nor no such Legislature in North Carolina. They demanded vote by ballot; and yet in Virginia and several other States the people will not have the vote by ballot. They demanded equal electoral districts, and no property qualification required of members. The one is [illegible] here, and the other is repudiated, in this good old Democratic State, as well as in others.

But to us in the United States the preservation of peace in England is important in a direct pecuniary way. Three months of turbulence in England, the slightest success of the mob, would have ruined every merchant in the United States who is connected with trade in England, and "knocked the bottom out of the market" for all our produce. The commerce of the world would have been [illegible]. A hundred millions of dollars would not have repaired the damage. Things are bad enough now, but this is nothing to what we would have seen if England had fallen into the state in which France has placed herself.

Let us rejoice, therefore, that blood was not shed, that universal chaos has not come again.—We heartily endorse the following sentiments of the N. Y. Express:—

"The cause of order is the cause of liberty. Tyrants and traitors alone thrive by confusion. The progress of popular power is founded on knowledge, the best fruit of knowledge is peace. It is kings and autocrats whose trust is in the bayonet, and whose only faith is in the file and [illegible] of [illegible]. Let the people show they are worthy of freedom by practising the virtues of freemen—by a reliance on the power of reason, on the march of intelligence, on the force of public opinion, on the justice of their cause, and the certain triumph of truth and right, naked and unarmed, except in the panoply of virtue and the majestic spirit of humanity."

It is worthy of remark that the Washington Union has not a word of congratulation at the preservation of peace in England. Nor indeed does it express regrets. It is non-committal. Its London correspondent, however, says that the news has been quite a damper on the almost sanguine expectations of our English and Irish citizens. It is evident, he adds, that the interests of the middling classes of England are too closely linked with the government for any successful revolutionary attempt at present."

GEN. TAYLOR.—The letter from Gen. Taylor to his brother-in-law, which we publish in another column, is a remarkably plain and straitforward exposition of his opinions and wishes on certain points. They are sound principles, clearly and forcibly expressed, and manifesting that practical good sense and judgment which are characteristic of the man.

There is another letter from the old General, which we also publish, putting a quietus upon a batch of falsehoods which had been hatched by the Washington Union and some Mississippi Locofocos, and actually introduced into a speech in Congress by one of the members of that party.—This second letter, of older date than the one alluded to above, seems to be another evidence of the utter indifference of Gen. Taylor to the nomination. And by careless or prejudiced readers it may be regarded as precluding his nomination, since he declares that he will not withdraw should another be nominated. But this is merely in accordance with what he has always said, viz: that as he had no agency in putting himself forward so he had nothing to do with his withdrawal. The people did the one, and might do the other; and he would be "most glad" if they shall do so.

GEN. SCOTT.—A remarkable letter from Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War will be found on our first page. It was extorted from the Department after repeated calls. It is to this letter that Mr. Marcy wrote a reply occupying 49 pages of manuscript, and smuggled it in along with correspondence called for before he wrote it. That reply is published in the Union, filling more than seven columns, but we have not had time to do more than glance at it.

The letter of Gen. Scott exposes, with a master hand, not only the hostility of the powers that be to himself personally,—not only their neglect to award him and his gallant army any praise for the glorious victory of Cerro Gordo,—not only that instead of praise they censured him,—but it exposes, more thoroughly than we have seen it elsewhere exposed, the wretched inefficiency of the Department in failing to supply him with the means to carry on the war energetically. It is the indignant recital of the wrongs of a miserable Administration against the heroes who, by their gallantry and success, have saved it from the bitter consequences of an inexpedient and unconstitutional war.

A NEW SCHEME OF ANNEXATION.—See the President's message recommending Congress to take Yucatan under our protection. There is a general expression of discontent at the revival of Mr. Monroe's threat of interference in the affairs of other governments. Our true policy is to mind our own business, and leave other governments to regulate theirs according to their own will. And this was Mr. Polk's own principle of action when he was in Congress, and opposing Mr. Adams's proposed Panama Mission. Hear him, rejoicing over the resolutions adopted by himself and his party on that occasion:—

"We had distinctly declared it as our opinion, by the adoption of that amendment, that our policy was now, as it ever had been, to observe a strict neutrality between all belligerent Powers; that '*in extending our commercial relations with foreign nations, we should have with them as little political connexion as possible,' that we should 'preserve peace, commerce, and friendship with all nations, and form entangling alliances with none;' that we should not 'form any alliance, offensive or defensive, or negotiate respecting such an alliance, with all or any of the South American Republics;' nor should 'we become parties with them, or either of them, to any joint declaration for the purpose of preventing the interference of any of the European Powers with their independence or form of government;' or 'to any compact for the purpose of preventing colonization on the continent of America.'* These are sentiments, Mr. P. said, to which he most willingly subscribed.—However strong his sympathies might be in favor of liberty and republican institutions, in whatever part of the world they might make their appearance, *the peace, the quiet, and prosperity of his own country were paramount to every other consideration.*"

These are sound sentiments, part of them taken from Washington's Farewell Address, with which we presume Mr. Polk was more familiar then than now.

The Superior Court for this County is now in Session—Judge Bailey presiding.

AS YOU WERE!—It is now announced that Mr. Reid has reconsidered his refusal to accept the nomination for Governor; that he has concluded to accept it, and will meet Mr. Manly at Newbern on the 10th inst. All right. We have never doubted the ability of the Whig party to beat Mr. Reid, and we are therefore quite content that he is the candidate. It may give him an opportunity to earn a fat office under the General Government, as in the case of Gen. Saunders.

The Wilmington Journal evades our question as to the candidate whom the Locofoco Delegates from this District to the National Convention will support. It says,

"For Gen. Marsteller and Mr. Avirett, we would simply say they are good Democrats, who have not ranged themselves under the banner of any particular candidate, and therefore *will not have to back out from positions assumed*, as our Taylorite friends are doing just about "the present rising.""

That is to say, they will go for the man of their party whom they may think the strongest. Well, we rather think that the Whig Delegates will do exactly the same thing. We hope this will allay the manifest anxiety of the Journal to know whether or not those Delegates are Clay men.

COL. PAINE.—The Register, in reply to the various stories in circulation, in the Locofoco papers, as to the resignation of Col. Paine, the order of a Court Martial to try him, &c. &c., says,—

"We are rejoiced to be assured, from unquestionable authority, first, that there is scarcely a word of truth in any or all of these publications; and that a Court of the President's own selection—selected, if the "Standard's" authority on that subject last Fall is to be relied on, with a decided bias against the correctness of Col. Paine's conduct, have concluded an arduous and full investigation of the whole matter—that their decision, though perhaps not yet officially promulged, is understood, not only to justify his conduct on the occasion of the mutiny, of the 15th of August, but is in the highest degree complimentary to him as an Officer, from the time he entered the service—that there is, consequently, nothing for a Court Martial to act on, and none has been in the contemplation of any one connected with the investigation.

"2. That Col. Paine has not resigned, but has obtained leave of absence, to visit his family, and may be expected with them in a short time.

"Whether these honorable testimonials of his merits as an Officer, from a Court sent by the President, to pass upon his conduct, will be more regarded than the approbation of Taylor and Wool, and will in future exempt him from the malignant calumnies of a party Press, time only will disclose."

N. C. ARSENAL.—Capt. J. A. J. Bradford has been restored to the command of this establishment.

I. O. O. F.—Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, of this Order, Dedicated their new Hall on Friday Afternoon last. An exceedingly appropriate and eloquent Address was delivered on the occasion, by Rob't Strange, Jr. Esq., a member of the Order.) At night, an Entertainment was given, about 500 guests being in attendance. The Hall is one of the most beautiful and handsomely furnished in the State, and was elegantly decorated for the occasion by the Ladies.

GOLD IN RANDOLPH.—The Herald mentions that six bushels of ore taken from the lease worked by Mr. J. A. Gilmer, at the Sawyer mine in that county, yielded 18 pennyweights of gold.

ANOTHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—The Randolph Herald mentions that another Company has been formed in that county, under the name of the Union Manufacturing Company, to erect a Cotton Factory. The Capital is $20,000. This will make the fifth establishment of the kind in Randolph, with an aggregate capital of $140,000.

The Herald asks, "Where is the county that can surpass Randolph in Manufactories and Gold Mines?" We cannot respond as to the Gold Mines; but in the Factory line we beat Randolph all hollow. We have seven Cotton Factories, in this town and vicinity, with an aggregate capital of about $350,000.

THE RANDOLPH HERALD.—Messrs. Machen & Brown propose, after the 1st of June to enlarge the Herald to the size of the Raleigh Register, and fix the price at $2 per annum in advance. The Herald has been, and will doubtless continue, an able advocate of sound Whig principles.

TURPENTINE TREES DYING.—We regret to learn from the Wilmington Chronicle that immense numbers of Pine Trees are dying in that part of the State. One gentleman in Brunswick county has lost within a short time 130,000 trees, the tasks of about 12 hands. Others have lost from a fourth to a half of their trees.

We remember that a few months ago, the Farmer's Library stated, upon the authority of a highly intelligent gentleman of Johnston county, that no young Pine Trees were coming forward in the Pine region of this State. Are these two facts owing to the same cause, and is that cause the withdrawal of the life blood of the trees, the diminution of their natural quantity of circulation?

The facts are important and curious.

The Locofocos have carried the election in Virginia, as usual. It is not yet ascertained what will be their majority, but they will have both Houses. Last year the Whigs had a small majority in one House.

GEN. PILLOW.—In the glorifying letters of Leonidas and Veritas, (concocted by Gen. Pillow and his friends,) among the many valiant acts which that great General was stated to have performed, it was said that he had, with his own hand, killed a Mexican Colonel in the field of battle. In the examination of the witnesses, Gen. Scott is careful to ask them all,—Pillowites and Scottites,—whether they have any knowledge of such a deed, and they all answer no; some of them add that they never heard of such a deed till, months after the battle, it was told by Leonidas and Veritas.

Mr. Johnson of Md. has offered a resolution calling on the President for his reason for not sending in the nomination of Gen. Pillow for confirmation (or rather for *rejection.*) He was appointed more than a year ago, in the recess of the Senate, and though five months of the session is past, the nomination is not yet sent in. Reason: It would certainly be rejected, and so Mr. Polk sets the Senate at defiance.

ARREST.—A man named Butts was arrested on Friday last on a charge of larceny, and perhaps burglary, and counterfeiting. A quantity of goods, identified by Mr. H. Newell as having been stolen out of his shop, and a quantity of counterfeit dollars, were found in his possession. Besides the robbery of Mr. Newell, many others have taken place within a few months past, of which the discovery is not yet made.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday, the death of Mr. Ashley was announced by his colleague, Mr. Borland, in one of the most admirably conceived eulogies that it has ever been our fortune to read. Mr Breese added a few remarks, and after adopting the usual resolutions relative to the funeral, the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, the funeral took place.

On Wednesday, Mr. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves by imposing a penalty of $1000 upon every person who aids in rescuing them after their recapture; and authorizing any U. S. official Judge, Collector or Postmaster to act as the committing authority.

Mr Butler also presented a report on the same subject, of which 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr Butler was appointed Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, in place of Mr. Ashley, dec'd.

A long debate took place on a bill to grant to Illinois the right of way and a donation of public lands for making a rail road to connect the Mississippi with the Lakes. The bill passed, 24 to 11.

On Thursday, Mr. Hannegan, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported "a bill to enable the President of the U. S. to take temporary military occupation of Yucatan."

Mr. Hannegan moved to make the bill the special order for to-morrow.

Mr Badger, in view of the extraordinary character of the proposed measure, thought this too early.

Mr. Calhoun also desired a more distant day. Senators could not examine the subject with that deliberation its importance demanded.

Mr. Hannegan thought the case was one of extreme exigency, in which even a day's delay might be fatal to the cause of the suffering whites in Yucatan.

Mr. Foote urged immediate action. He complained that Mr. Calhoun always wanted delay in important measures of this kind; though at the same time he was ready enough on Saturday last to discuss the merits of the President's message upon the matter. He charged Mr Calhoun with being responsible for the Mexican war, as it grew out of the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Calhoun observed, in reply, that he saw enough in the message to induce great caution in considering what it recommended. He felt for them much upon the score of humanity; and would be willing to grant relief, if it could be done. The President himself had exercised no haste in coming to a conclusion. Mr. Sierra, the Yucatan Commissioner, had written on the 7th of March last, complaining that previous notes from him had not then been answered. If the President could take from the 7th of March to the present day to consider, surely the Senate might be allowed a few days for brief deliberation. Our country had, by premature action, already been drawn into one wretched war, from which the worst consequences were resulting. We should therefore be careful how we became embroiled in another difficulty.—He denied that the annexation of Texas was the immediate cause of war, and insisted that it might have been avoided with common discretion; nay, he would go further and say that it required mismanagement, indeed he might add that it required ingenuity to get into it. He had never said that the Administration intended to go to war, and had never believed that it had so intended, but it was his opinion from the beginning that the course pursued would lead to war, and he had felt it his duty to tell the President so.

Mr. Foote replied, in a general defence of the administration in its course upon the Mexican War.

Mr. Calhoun briefly rejoined, and the debate was further continued by Messrs. Hale, Cass, Hannegan, Niles and others.

The bill was finally made the special order for to-morrow.

On Friday, Mr. Johnson's resolution, calling on the President for his reasons for not sending in the nomination of any officers appointed during the recess [Gen. Pillow], was adopted; but on motion of Mr. Allen it was reconsidered, and Mr. A. made a speech against the power of the Senate to call for such reasons; contending that such appointments were to expire only with the next Session of Congress, and the President had a right to choose his own time during that Session for sending in the nomination. The bill was laid aside for the present.

Mr. Hannegan then spoke with great earnestness in favor of the bill to take possession of Yucatan. He urged speedy and favorable action, because England, as he alleged, had already obtained a foot hold there, and, through agents, was supplying arms and ammunition to the Indians, and had stirred them up to the insurrection.

Messrs. Clayton and Crittenden eloquently opposed the bill, as a violation of the armistice, and of the treaty, supposing it to have been ratified.

Mr. Foote supported the bill, and Mr. J. Davis proposed a substitute for it.

The Senate adjourned till Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, the death of Mr. Ashley was announced by Mr. Johnson of Arkansas, and the House adjourned, to attend the funeral on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the day was devoted to debate on a bill respecting Virginia Land Warrants; and a bill respecting bounty lands to privates who may have been promoted during the present war.

On Thursday, the Senate's amendments to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor were concurred in, and the resolution finally passed.

The House refused, 74 to 79, to refer the Ten Regiment bill to the committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; and referred it to the Military Committee.

A number of private bills were acted on.

On Friday and Saturday, private bills were again in order.

The death of Senator Ashley, of Arkansas, has called forth universal regret, in Congress and out of it. He was not only a gentleman of talents and character, but was liked by all parties in the Senate. He was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Was a native of New England, and in the 58th year of his age.

It is a startling fact, that within eighteen months six Senators have died.

Mrs. Appleton, wife of Samuel Appleton, Esq. of Boston, and only daughter of Hon. Dan'l Webster, died in Boston on the 28th ult.

How Silly!—Some time ago, Gen. Taylor was all in all with the whigs, particularly of N. Carolina; now Mr. Barringer is fretting and fuming to get Gen. Scott nominated! Any thing for the spoils will suit the whigs.—*North Carolinian.*

We doubt whether the *silliness* of the above paragraph is at all attributable to Mr. Barringer. We think we know something of his public course and of his correspondent private views, and we venture to affirm that he is not fretting and fuming for that or any other purpose.

WHIG VICTORY IN IOWA.—The Locos have been felicitating themselves over the reported election of Thos. H. Benton, Jr. as Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa. But it now appears that Harlin, Whig, is elected by 75 majority.

The Union is very much concerned about Gen. Taylor's last letters. It has no less than four several Editorials, filling about three columns, on the subject. In one of these the Official Editor says,—

"Would to Heaven that, for his own sake, he [Gen. Taylor] had never yielded to the solicitations of any of his countrymen; that he had modestly declined the honor, from a sense of his own inexperience; but that he had been content to wear the military laurels which he had so gloriously won."

Of course it is altogether for Gen. Taylor's sake that the Union wishes this! The Editor and the Administration have so great a liking for Gen. Taylor they can't bear to see him expose himself—*to the chance of beating the Locofoco candidate for President.*

AMUSING CARICATURE.—Letters from Paris mention a caricature which is peculiarly characteristic of the state of things in that Republic, the main principle of which is represented to be, to provide for every body every thing that he or she may desire; or, in the language of one of the visionaries now at the head of affairs in France, "to undertake the responsibility of regulating the happiness of all the families in France." This department of the Provisional Government is under the particular management of a little half crazy man named Louis Blanc, the author of the above sentiment; and the caricature represents him, about four feet in height, surrounded by a host of tall men in blouses, who ask him, among other things, for the MOON! To which he replies, "Oh yes, my friends, you shall have the moon, *I will speak to M. Arago, and you shall have it immediately;* the government is resolved to refuse nothing which the working classes shall ask for."

To the habitual Newspaper borrowers of Wilmington.—One of our oldest subscribers informed us the other day, that he thought he should be obliged to discontinue his paper, for, said he, it is scarcely once a month that I can get a chance to read it before a number of my neighbors have had the use of it. Two of these neighbors he called by name, and either of them is able to buy all that our subscriber possesses and all that we possess many times over, yet both, as do many others, use property to which they have no right, to our very great detriment. Will any of them lend us a dinner, or a pair of shoes or a coat for a month's use?
Wilmington Chronicle.

My dear sir, we protest against your borrowing a dinner from any such stingy fellows. Why you would starve on such fare as they would provide you. And as for their old coat and old shoes! Faugh!

For our part, we are always glad to know that people will read our paper, whether they subscribe for it or no. It is a much higher compliment to the Editor to borrow it habitually than to subscribe and pay for it. For, if the borrower did not value it *very* highly, he would not be willing to *feel mean* fifty-two times in a year to get hold of it; or to incur the contempt of the Subscriber from whom he borrows it.

GREAT SALE OF LOAF SUGAR.—A sale at auction of $300,000 worth of Woolsey & Woolsey's Loaf Sugars, was made in New York last Tuesday, at from 7¾ to 8½ cents a pound.

NEW ORLEANS, April 30.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

Return of Mr. Trist and Gen. Cadwalader.

The steamships Augusta and Virginia left Vera Cruz on the 22d inst.

Gen. Cadwalader and Mr. Trist came over passengers on the Virginia.

We received a package of letters and papers by the Augusta containing Vera Cruz papers to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 15th. In another column we have given the twenty-sixth day's proceedings of the court of inquiry. We understand that the impression was that the court would not adjourn for three weeks, and that Gen. Scott would await its adjournment. The Star of the 15th says that he is in fine health.

The burden of the editorial articles in the Star is that there is yet no quorum of Congress at Queretaro. It is obvious from the Star's reiterated complaints that there is great fear lest no quorum should meet at all. We have not room to day for its articles, but this is the burden of them.

Paredes as late as the 11th inst. had not been arrested by the Mexican Government. We hear nothing more of his designs.

There is no further news from Chihuahua.

We gather some miscellaneous intelligence from the Vera Cruz papers.

From the Free American of the 18th.

Arrival of Gen. Cadwalader and Mr. Trist.—A train arrived yesterday from the city of Mexico. Gen. Cadwalader and Mr. Trist, framer of the treaty, accompanied the train.

On the road, near Passa la Vego, a Mexican reported to the commander of the escort that he had been robbed of some mules, and stated that the robbers were in the chaparral. Lieut. Hawkins dismounted ten of his men and started in search of the ruffians, and shortly afterwards returned with them, having surprised them in the most admirable manner. They are now in custody.

This train left Mexico on the 7th inst., and on the 10th day after its departure arrived here.

A grand banquet was given in Vera Cruz the evening of the 16th inst. by the French residents and others in honor of the revolution in France. The Americans were to celebrate the same glorious event on the 22d inst.

The Free American remains of opinion that there is little prospect of peace. On the 19th its language is:

"We announced, a few days ago, that we had conversed with a gentleman from Mexico, who was of opinion that the members of Congress would not vote for the treaty as ratified at Washington. We have seen two letters from influential men, one at Queretaro and the other at Mexico, who coincide with the opinion of the gentleman in question. Another letter says that should the members of Congress violate the constitution of Mexico by ceding any part of the territory, the same members will have to ask the United States to leave a force of several thousand men to keep order in the Republic. The writer is of opinion that so soon as the American troops shall embark for the United States, the Government will be overthrown, and that new causes for war will be given to the United States by the turbulent people of this country."

The State of Mexico gives its voice for Gen. Herrera as President, he receiving 152 out of 166 votes.

There was a caucus of the members of Congress present at Queretaro on the 10th instant, at which resolutions were adopted to prevent members then present from afterwards absenting themselves, and to fill one or two seats made vacant by promotion or otherwise. It appeared that but few members were then wanting to form a quorum—but this is an old story.

There are 2000 Mexican troops in Queretaro, and yet on the 12th inst. a diligence was attacked within half a mile of the city by eight men. They fired upon the passengers, but the latter showed fight and killed one of the robbers. The passengers returned to town, however, lest they should be again attacked.

A letter dated city of Mexico, 7th April, says that 20 soldiers and teamsters deserted the night before, stealing the best horses they could find.—They have undoubtedly gone to join a band of 100 other deserters who have turned robbers. [This, we suppose, is extending the "area of freedom," and "civilizing and christianizing Mexico"!!]

Official news from Gen. Price states his loss in the battle of Rosalio at 1 Lieut. 2 non-com'd officers and 12 privates. The enemy's loss, 300 killed, 72 wounded, and 800 prisoners, with a large amount of arms and stores.

Just Received and for Sale,

21 BBLS. New Orleans MOLASSES, and 23 bundles prime Northern Hay.
A. W. STEEL.
May 6, 1848. 14-2w

DENTAL NOTICE.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dentist,

INFORMS the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he will leave Fayetteville about the first of June, and be absent some two or three months. Those requiring his immediate services will please make early application. Dr. G. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received. 1w

NOTICE.

The subscriber has just received his

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting in part of Calicoes, Muslin de Lains, &c. &c.; Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, for gentlemen and boys; superfine Hats of the latest style; Boots and Shoes. The stock of Goods now on hand is desirable, and will be sold very low.

A good assortment of GROCERIES kept constantly on hand; iron, nails, hardware, &c.
P. TAYLOR.
May 6, 1848 14-2w

GEN. TAYLOR.

The numerous misrepresentations of Gen. Taylor's opinions upon questions of public policy, which have been put in circulation by persons who assumed to speak from authority, have induced him to address a letter to Capt. Allison, his brother-in-law, in which he takes occasion to speak more at large of political topics than he has hitherto done. This letter has been handed us for publication, and it defines, once for all, the General's position in regard to the Presidency.—*N. O. Pic.*

BATON ROUGE, April 22, 1848.

DEAR SIR: My opinions have recently been so often misconceived and misrepresented, that I deem it due to myself, if not to my friends, to make a brief exposition of them upon the topics to which you have called my attention.

I have consented to the use of my name as a candidate for the Presidency. I have frankly avowed my own distrust of my fitness for that high station; but having, at the solicitation of many of my countrymen, taken my position as a candidate, I do not feel at liberty to surrender that position until my friends manifest a wish that I should retire from it. I will then most gladly do so. I have no private purposes to accomplish, no party projects to build up, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but my country.

I have been very often addressed by letter, and my opinions have been asked upon almost every question that might occur to the writers as affecting the interests of their country or their party. I have not always responded to these inquiries, for various reasons.

I confess, whilst I have great cardinal principles which will regulate my political life, I am not sufficiently familiar with all the minute details of political legislation to give solemn pledges to exert my influence, if I were President, to carry out this or defeat that measure. I have no concealment. I hold no opinion which I would not readily proclaim to my assembled countrymen; but crude impressions upon matters of policy, which may be right to day and wrong to-morrow, are, perhaps, not the best test of fitness for office. One who cannot be trusted without pledges cannot be confided in merely on account of them.

I will proceed, however, now to respond to your inquiries.

First.—I reiterate what I have often said—I am a whig, but not an ultra whig. If elected I would not be the mere President of a party. I would endeavor to act independently of party domination. I should feel bound to administer the Government untrammelled by party schemes.

Second.—The veto power. The power given by the constitution to the Executive to interpose his veto, is a high conservative power; but in my opinion should never be exercised except in cases of clear violation of the constitution, or manifest haste and want of consideration by Congress. Indeed, I have thought that, for many years past the known opinions and wishes of the Executive have exercised undue and injurious influence upon the legislative department of the Government; and for this cause I have thought our system was in danger of undergoing a great change from its true theory. *The personal opinions of the individual who may happen to occupy the Executive chair, ought not to control the action of Congress upon questions of domestic policy; nor ought his objections to be interposed where questions of constitutional power have been settled by the various departments of Government, and acquiesced in by the people.*

Third.—Upon the subject of the tariff, the currency, the improvement of our great highways, rivers, lakes and harbors, the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress, ought to be respected and carried out by the Executive.

Fourth.—The Mexican war. I sincerely rejoice at the prospect of peace. My life has been devoted to arms, yet I look upon war at all times and under all circumstances as a national calamity, to be avoided if compatible with national honor. The *principles* of our Government as well as its true *policy* are opposed to the subjugation of other nations and the dismemberment of other countries by *conquest*. In the language of the great Washington, "Why should we quit our own to stand on foreign ground?" In the Mexican war our national honor has been vindicated, amply vindicated, and in dictating terms of peace we may well afford to be forbearing and even magnanimous to our fallen foe.

These are my opinions upon the subjects referred to by you; and any reports or publications, written or verbal, from any source, differing in any essential particular from what is here written, are unauthorized and untrue.

I do not know that I shall again write upon the subject of national politics. I shall engage in no schemes, no combinations, no intrigues. If the American people have not confidence in me they ought not to give me their suffrages. If they do not, you know me well enough to believe me when I declare I shall be content. I am too old a soldier to murmur against such high authority.

Z. TAYLOR.

To Capt. J. S. ALLISON.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.

From the Richmond Republican of Thursday.

Annexed is the answer of Gen. Taylor to a letter from us, propounding the following inquiries:

"It has been stated in some of the papers in a most positive manner, that you have said, if Henry Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention, you will not suffer your name to be used as a candidate.

"It has been also stated, lately, that, in recent conversations, you have declared that you are in favor of the Tariff of '46, of the Sub-Treasury, of the war—that in fact the responsibility of the war belongs to you—also, that if elected President, you will choose your Cabinet from both parties.

"We respectfully solicit an answer to the following questions:

"1. Will you refuse the nomination of a Whig National Convention?

"2. Do you design to withdraw if Henry Clay or any other man shall be the candidate?

"3. Have you stated that you are in favor of the Tariff of '46, the Sub-Treasury, that you originated the war, and should select your Cabinet from both parties?"

The following is Gen. Taylor's reply:

BATON ROUGE, La., April 20, 1848.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 10th inst., which alludes to certain statements that have recently been made in some of the papers at the North, and which submits several inquiries for my consideration, has been received.

To your inquiries I have repectfully to reply:

First—That if nominated by the Whig National Convention, I shall not refuse acceptance, provided I am left free from all pledges, and permitted to maintain the position of independence of all parties in which the people have placed me—otherwise I shall refuse the nomination of any convention or party.

Secondly—I do not design to withdraw my name if Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention—and, in this connexion, I beg permission to remark that the statements which have been so positively made in some of the Northern prints, to the effect "*that should Mr. Clay be the nominee of the Whig National Convention,*" I had stated, "*that I would not suffer my name to be used,*" are not correct, and have no foundation in any oral or written remark of mine. It has not been my intention, at any moment, to change my position—or to withdraw my name from the canvass, whoever may be the nominee of the National Convention, either of the Whig or Democratic party.

Thirdly—I have never stated to any one that I was in favor of the Tariff of '46—of the Sub-Treasury, nor that I originated the war with Mexico. Nor, finally that I should (if elected) select my cabinet from both parties. No such admissions or statements were made by me at any time to any person.

Permit me, however, to add that should such high distinction be conferred upon me as that of elevation to the Executive office, the Constitution, in a strict and honest interpretation, and in the spirit and mode in which it was acted upon by our earlier Presidents, would be my chief guide. This, I conceive to be all that is necessary in the way of pledges.

The election of another candidate would occasion no mortification to me, but to such a result, as the will of the people, I should willingly submit. As I have had no ambition to serve, but in the desire to serve the country, it would bring me no disappointment.

With sentiments of high respect and regard, I remain your most obedient servant,

Z. TAYLOR.

SUICIDE.—*Robert Munroe, one of the U. S.* Soldiers recently enlisted in this place, threw himself overboard from the Steamer between Wilmington and Charleston, and was drowned. He left a family in this county.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick county, on the 2d inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, BENJAMIN B. HARDIE, Esq. of Bertie, to Miss JOSEPHINE E. WATTERS, daughter of Joseph Watters, Esq. of Brunswick.

In Wilmington, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. A. P. Repiton, Mr. THOMAS B. WROUGHTON to Mrs. RACHAEL BURNET.

DIED,

In Cumberland county, on 21st April, Mrs. FLORA ANN, wife of James McKethan, Esq., in the 49th year of her age. As a wife and mother, none could excel her in assiduity, attention and affection; and her christian piety was exemplified in the strict performance of all religious duties enjoined by her church (the Presbyterian) for a number of years. Her constant endeavors were to make all happy around her, and no one of her acquaintances who reads this notice, but will hope that she has found that happiness which is not to be enjoyed on this earth.—[*Communicated.*

At Floral College, on the 29th, Miss PENELOPE, daughter of Mrs. Ann Brown, aged 22.

In Sampson county, on the 26th ult., after a few days illness, Mrs. MARY DAWSON, in the 42d year of her age, consort of Wm. Dawson, and daughter of Robert Butler, dec'd, leaving a husband and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss; but their loss must be her most happy gain, having lived for the last 28 years a worthy and acceptable member of the Episcopal Church; having at all times the full assurance of that hope which would cause death to lose its sting with her during her last sickness, having appeared to yield her spirit up to her blessed Redeemer's call. The dec'd so lived in all her manners that those who knew her most liked her best. Exchange papers are requested to copy.—[*Communicated.*

At his residence in Camden County, Missouri, on the 25th March, Mr. WILLIAM McPHAIL, aged 45 years, son of the late Dougald McPhail of this county. Mr. McPhail was struck by lightning, and instantly killed.

In Wilmington, on the 2d inst., GEORGE W. COSTIN, aged about 51, for the last two years Harbor Master of that port.

In Lenoir county, on the 17th inst., after the illness of about a day, Mr. WINDAL DAVIS, in the 48th year of his age.

In Trenton, Jones county, on the 15th inst., in the 35th year of his age, of Typhus Fever, JOHN ASKEW, for many years the Post Master at Trenton N. C.

In Orange county, very suddenly, on the 26th ult., Mr. THOMAS FAUCETT, aged 58 years.

Near Trenton, Jones County, on the 13th ult., DANIEL ANDREWS.

In Sampson county, on the 22d inst., Mrs. PENELOPE C. HOBBS, wife of Hosea J. Hobbs, Esq., and daughter of Arthur Brown, Esq., aged 23 years.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May 9.

Brandy, p'ch,	55 a 75	Lard,	7 a 7½
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	20 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	7 a 7½	Molasses,	24 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6 a 6½	Oats,	30 a 35
Corn,	47 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	7 a 10
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	12½ a 15
Flour,	5 a 7¾	Salt, sack,	1 75 a 2 00
Feathers,	30 a 32	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	1 10 a 1 15	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Do. English,	4½	Wool,	12½ a 14
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings,	6½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	15 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton. Corn 47 to 50. Flour 5 to 7¾. Bacon 7 to 7½.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

4000 bushels Corn received and selling at 55. 3000 bbls. Turpentine received and principally bought by shippers at 2 25 to 2 30 and 1 35. Virgin dip 2 87 to 3. Tar 1 37. Spirits 25½ to 26. Stock of Bacon becoming light, prices firm at 7½ to 8, hog round. Sales of Flooring Boards at 8 to 9; Wide 5 50. Mill Timber 3 50 to 6. Shipping 7 to 8 50. W. I. Molasses 18½ to 19. N. O. do. 21½ to 23. Fayetteville Flour 6 to 6 50.

Cotton at Columbia 4 to 5¾, chiefly 4½ to 5. At Augusta 4½ to 6, chiefly 5 to 5½.

At Cheraw, sales of the week, 6 bales, prices nominal. In other articles no change.

At Columbus 4 to 5¼. At Macon 4½ to 5.

At New York on Friday last, Cotton was not so firm, prices slightly declined. Corn 52 to 53. Flour 6 12 to 6 25.

At Charleston, Cotton 4 to 6. Corn 53 to 60. Flour 5 to 5 75. Salt 90 to 95. Western Bacon 3 to 5.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,987,478 bales, against 1,642,357 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

May 2—Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, Shaw & Gardner, B Rose & Son, G W McDonald, J & T Waddill, Capt J A J Bradford, P Taylor, Cook & Powell, Cook & Taylor, T J Johnson & Co, S J Hinsdale, A A McKethan, E J Hale, J Brooksbank, H Branson, J Kyle, and Mrs S J Hart, of this place; and for T J Boner, W A Lash, Lehman & Butner, J G Lash, Fontaine & Pepper, J F Chambers, J C Vincent, Craven & McCain, G W Mordecai, D L Swain, Philanthropic Society, of the interior.

May 3—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for J Swain, D Shaw, C Parker, W L McGary, A S McNeill, Geo W Brown, E Fuller, Hon Robert Strange, E W Willkings, E L Winslow, W Winslow, H Leete.

May 4—Steamer W B Meares, with Boat Ben Berry in tow, with Goods for H L Myrover & Co, J & T Waddill, H & E J Lilly, Lee & Hoover, Murchison, Reid & Co, W C Randolph, B Rose & Son, Barnhardt & Hix, E Fuller, J Dodd, J D Williams, D & W McLaurin, J & F Garrett, J & R Lindsay, Dialectic Society, Campbell & McMillan, E L & J A Pemberton, J & C J Cowles, L McKellar, Rowan Factory, Judge Strange, A W Steel, D Murphy, Holmes, Farnhardt & Co, A Shaw, J H & J Martine, A Hunt.

May 5.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for C T Haigh & Son, J Dodd, Barksdale & Gilchrist, Brown & James, J G Cook, J D Cameron, C W Andrews, W Draughon, W Prior, T J Johnson, J Brooksbank, H Erambert, D & W McLaurin, J W Strange, D McNeill, H Branson, Barnhardt & Hix, B Julian, and Hon J C Dobbin.

May 6—Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Ray & Pearce, G W McDonald, C T Haigh & Son, Rev J Stacy, H Erambert, Cook & Powell, T J Johnson & Co, Hall & Hall, Rev G Morgan, Rev A D Montgomery, Prof M Fetter.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

April 28—Schr A B Tufts from New York. 30—Barque Bostonian from Boston. May 1—Brigs Naragangus from Demerara, Maria from Bristol, R. I. 2—Sloop Princess from Washington, N. C.; Schrs Athalia from New York, Margaret Jane from Hyde county. 4—Brig Nathan Hale from Charleston; Schrs Old Zack from Cardenas, Marion from Little River, James P. Lofland from Savannah. 5—Brig Anna from St. Thomas. 6—Brig Sea Bird from St. Thomas; Schr. Jeroleman from New York.

For Sale.—200 very superior Wayne county Bacon Hams; 15 bbls. best N. O. Molasses.
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
May 8, 1848. 14tf

TO TEACHERS.

THE Proprietors of the Lumberton Academy wish to engage the services of a Teacher, capable of preparing Scholars for any of the Classes of the University. It is believed that the Institution will yield,—if a good Teacher can be procured, who will take charge of it permanently, —$750 or $1000 per annum.

Applications either by letter or in person, to either of the subscribers, at Lumberton, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

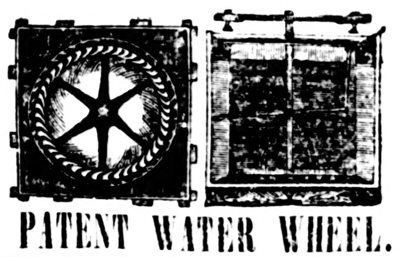
R. S. FRENCH,
R. E. TROY,
Committee.
Lumberton, May 5, 1848. 14-6w
Carolinian six weeks

$10 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and confinement of my man BILL, a Carpenter by trade. He has been lurking in and about the Town for the last three or four weeks.
A. W. STEEL.
May 6, 1848. 14-2w

HOWD'S

UNITED STATES



PATENT WATER WHEEL.

THE Subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of making, vending and using S. B. Howd's Patent Cast Iron Direct acting Water Wheel, in that portion of Virginia lying South of the James River and East of the Blue Ridge, with North Carolina—This, therefore, is to inform all persons that may be interested in the Water Wheel within said territory, that he holds himself in readiness to accommodate all persons that would wish their water power improved upon the most liberal terms. The patterns have been so improved, that a competent Millwright can soon put the wheels in operation. The Shoots and Gate for the small Wheels are all of Iron and fitted at the shop; the shaft and gear are also of Iron, and of suitable strength to answer the purpose designed.

The price of the above Wheel has been reduced about one-third since the purchase by the subscriber, and he feels confident that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may order his Wheels.

Finding it entirely out of the power of my Agent to attend to the sale of these valuable Wheels in the South western part of the State of North Carolina, I would sell this valuable Patent at unprecedented low prices, singly or collectively, in the following Counties, to-wit: Cherokee, Macon, Buncombe, Yancey, McDowell, Burke, Rutherford, Cleaveland, Ashe, Wilkes, Caldwell, Catawba, Lincoln, Iredell, Mecklenburg, Union, Orange, Rowan, Cabarrus, Davie, Surry, Anson, Stokes, Stanly, Davidson, Montgomery, Richmond, and others. Millwrights, Mill owners, and others, would find it greatly to their interest by availing themselves of this offer, as I am determined to sell at such prices as will enable purchasers to profit by it. For further particulars, address my Agent, Mr. A. P. Hurt, Fayetteville, N. C., who will give prompt attention to all orders or inquiries, and will furnish models to purchasers of County Rights.

URIAH WELLS.

As regards the utility of this valuable Patent, I refer to the Certificates attached.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. Ira Stanbrough, of the State of New York, has put in operation for the Battersea Manufacturing Company in this place, one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 7 feet in diameter, with 18 inch buckets, under the following circumstances: The mills contain 2,700 Throstle and Danforth Spindles, 90 Looms, and all necessary preparations, which have been driven by two Breast Wheels, each 12 feet long by 13 diameter, under a head and fall of about 11 feet, but the location being subject to back water, these wheels did not work to advantage. Mr. Stanbrough having great confidence in his Wheel, not only that it would obviate the difficulty with back water, but he was willing to guarantee that it would drive all the machinery and save one-third the water then used; and having executed to the company a bond in $2,000 for that purpose, it was determined to let him make the trial, which I am happy to say has resulted very satisfactorily, and that he has fairly and fully fulfilled his contract, and I would recommend his wheel to public notice.

J. B. VARNUM,
Agent for the Company.
Petersburg, November 17, 1845.

PETERSBURG MILLS, 30th Dec., 1847.

Mr. U. Wells—Dear Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I put up one of Howd's Patent Water Wheels in the Summer of 1845, (furnished by you) which drove 2 pair of Stones—one pair of four feet, the other pair four and a half feet, under an eight foot head, and it ground in one hour *twenty bushels of corn.* During the two years I have used it, it has been attended with little or no expense. So much was I pleased with the operation of the first, that I put up another one driving 2 pair of Stones, five and a half feet each, which has excelled the first and given me entire satisfaction. I believe it to be the best Wheel in the State, where Mills have low heads and are subject to back water.

Respectfully, yours,
WILLIAM MURRAY.

PETERSBURG, December 22, 1847.

This is to certify that the Battersea Manufacturing Company has had in operation one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels for the last two years, and has not yet given me a moment's trouble since it was first started. The wheel drives 2,700 Spindles, and 91 Looms, with all the other Machinery attached to the Mill. S. B. Howd's Patent Wheel took the place of two 13 feet breast Wheels, 12 feet length of buckets—it does not use more than two-thirds of the water which was required for the old Wheels, and it enables me to run through back water, when with the old ones I should have to stop for several days at a time. I still continue to like the Wheel, and should prefer it in this case to any other in use.

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE,
Supd't Battersea Manf. Co.

SHADWELL MILLS, Albemarle County, Va., March 15, 1847.

This is to certify that I have had put in at my cotton mill, at the place aforesaid, containing 2,040 spindles, 3 dozen Looms and one section of woollen Machinery, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, 5 feet diameter, 18 inch depth bucket under a head of 20 feet; that the said wheel has been in operation about six months, and from the improvement so far made, I regard it a valuable acquisition to the establishment.

JOHN TIMBERLAKE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22, 1847.

This certifies that Mr. A. P. Hurt has put in operation, at my Flour Mill, one of S. B. Howd's Patent Water Wheels, which is far superior to any other Wheel that I have heretofore used. I regard it as a valuable acquisition to my establishment, and would recommend this Wheel to public notice.

GEO. McNEILL.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 22, 1847.

This certifies that I have had many years experience as miller, and am acquainted with most kinds of water wheels in use, but my experience with Howd's Cast Iron Patent Wheel, which I am now using in Mr. McNeill's Mill, possesses many advantages; and I believe that millers generally would be greatly benefitted by adopting them; and I would recommend them to public notice.

I. W. CLARK.

Extract of a letter from U. V. Bacon, Superd't of Saluda Manufacturing Company, Columbia, S. C., dated 7th Jan'y, 1848:

The Howd's patent Water Wheel and Gearing furnished by you for this Establishment has been put in operation, and is first rate; as good a job as I have ever seen. The Wheel works first rate.

Respectfully, yours,
U. V. BACON,
Superintendent Saluda Factory.

☞ The subscriber has also a large Machine Shop and Iron Foundry, employing daily sixty hands, and is well prepared to execute, to order, all kinds of Mill Gearing, Tobacco Presses, Flatning Mills, Steam Engines, Farming Implements, &c.

URIAH WELLS.
Address, A. P. HURT,
Fayetteville, N. C.
May 5, 1848. 14- w

$30 REWARD.

DESERTED from the Recruiting Station at Fayetteville, N. C. April 28, 1848, the Recruit WILLIAM RICHARDSON, a native of Chatham county, N. C., and enlisted in Pittsborough, Feb. 16, 1848. He is twenty four years of age, has grey eyes, brown hair, fair complexion, and is five feet 9½ inches high. A reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid to any person who will apprehend the above named Deserter and deliver him at the Rendezvous in Fayetteville, or the nearest recruiting station or military post.

CHARLES R. JONES,
Capt. 12th Infantry.
May 1, 1848 13tf

150 BBLS. Northern Yellow Planting POTATOES, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Feb. 21. 3-tf

FOUR WAGONS FOR SALE.

1 FOUR HORSE WAGON, finished for the Road.

1 running gear of a four horse wagon, suited for hauling Turpentine or Lumber.

2 two horse Wagons, one finished for the Road.

For sale very low by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 6, 1848. 5tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

D. CASHWELL,
General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,
Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
June 11, 1847. 67-tf

DAVIDSON, SANDERS & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS,
No. 249 Market street,
BALTIMORE.

KEEP constantly on hand a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, and are prepared to execute Orders with despatch, and on the most favorable terms.
March 1, 1848. 5-3m

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NAUTILUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, Jan. 19, 1848. 99tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.
FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.
D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.
Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99tf

FIRE INSURANCE,
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for forty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he designs remaining in this place, and would be pleased to give Lessons on the Piano and Guitar, to a few Young Ladies at their residences or schools.

Also, instruction given on Violin and Flute.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner, orders may be taken.
Feb. 12, 1848. 2tf

LIBERTY POINT HOTEL,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the House formerly known as the Jackson Hotel, and more recently as the Oregon Hotel, in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general, that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. His table will be supplied with the best fare which our market affords, and his Bar Room with the most choice Liquors—in short, every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all, if he can, he hopes to gain, as well as merit, a share of public patronage.
THOS. H. MASSEY.
February 19, 1848. 3-tf

$15 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 3d inst., my negro boy named GEORGE, between 23 and 25 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, yellow complexion, very smiling countenance, stout and heavy. It is possible that he is lurking about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him again.

All persons are forewarned against harboring said boy, as the penalty of the law will be enforced against any person so offending.
NEILL McPHAUL.
Gillopolis P. O., Robeson county, N. C., Dec. 7, 1847. 93tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his Room, 4 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

☞ The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of
J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Muslin-de-Lains, Printed Cashmeres,
Britannia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silecia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Muslin-de-Lain do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, (some very fine) Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mitts, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguira Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.
MALLETT & HUSKE,
Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.
Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of
GROCERIES,
Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R., and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
8 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Family Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
100 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gallon Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Crackers and Cheese, Seives, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champaign, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

COME AND TAKE A LOOK.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving from time to time, a well selected assortment of Goods in his line, which will be sold low. In part as follows:

Gold pens, silver pencils and thimbles, spangles, fine pocket knives, scissors, razors, steel nutcrackers, cork screws, dog collars and calls, tweezers, cake cutters, fish hooks, lines and poles, egg boilers, pocket books, purses, watch guards, common breast pins and rings, needles, coral and glass beads, baskets, brooms, hair, flesh, tooth, comb, and shoe brushes, pocket, dressing, side, tuck, and children's round combs, card baskets, conversation and playing cards, pipes, snuff boxes, violin strings, battledores, violins, flutes, tambourines, harmonicans, peodo flutes, cologne, lavender, rose and orange water, fancy soaps, extracts, cassa la bears, macassar and antique oils, ox marrow, pomatum, powder and powder puffs, percussion caps, shot, canister powder, baby jumpers, &c. &c., besides a great variety of CHILDREN'S TOYS.

—ALSO—

Nuts, raisins, figs, dates, prunes, tamarinds, currants, citron, cloves, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, camphor, ground pepper and ginger, starch, saleratus, chocolate, sperm candles, pickles, vinegar, lobsters, anchovies, Guava jelly, chewing and smoking tobacco, segars, matches, butter and Boston crackers, soda biscuits, crushed and powdered sugar, brown sugar; young hyson, imperial, English breakfast, Oolong, Mohee, and Ningyong Teas; Scotch and maccaboy snuff; CANDIES; an assortment of MALEABLE IRON, for carriage-makers use.
W. PRIOR.
Feb'y 19, 1848. 3 tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE subscriber, having become part proprietor of a Cotton Yarn Factory, will be glad to supply his friends and the public, at the lowest price for Cash, (or on time for good negotiable Notes,) with any quantity of Nos. 5 to 12, of which he will keep a supply at his Bookstore. The article will also be kept at the store of Mallett & Huske, where it will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Cotton or other produce.
E. J. HALE.
March 14, 1848.

B. A. KENNEDY, D. D. S.,
GRADUATE OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY,

HAVING determined to locate in Fayetteville, begs leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of the town and country generally. He is prepared to perform on the latest and most approved principles all operations in his profession. Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.

He is also prepared to insert whole upper sets on the atmospheric pressure principle, without the aid of clasps or springs. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting Teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication, &c. and cannot be detected from the natural Teeth. He will also attend to irregularities of children's Teeth, &c., and all disease to which the human mouth is subject.

Having practiced a number of years in the District of Edenton, in this State, and the last year in Wilmington, he feels confident he will be able to please all who may favor him with their patronage.

Office next door to the Telegraph Office, New Hotel.
☞ Ladies attended at their residences, if required.

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,
Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, (assorted,)
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat. Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash,* Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78tf

For Sale or Rent.

A COMFORTABLE Dwelling with a good Lot. Apply to
JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH.
Fayetteville, April 11 10-tf

L. McKELLAR

IS NOW RECEIVING his SPRING STOCK of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, &c. &c.
—ALSO, ON HAND,—
Bacon, Lard, Corn, Oats, Peas, Northern Potatoes, &c.
April 4, 1848. 9tf

SPRING, 1848.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, by the most recent arrivals from Boston and New York, their entire Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a splendid assortment of
Foreign and Domestic
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Trunks, single & double barrel Guns, &c.

The stock is by far the largest and most commanding ever offered by them in this market; and having been purchased since the *late decline* at *very reduced* prices, and many styles of goods at *enormous sacrifices,* at *auction* and otherwise, will be sold for *Cash,* and on the usual time to punctual customers, either at wholesale or retail, at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

A call from their *old friends,* and the public generally, respectfully solicited.
WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Fayetteville, March 25, 1848. 8tf

New and Cheap GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received his Spring supply of Dry Goods, among which are

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Printed Lawns and Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diaper,
Domestics, 3-4 to 12-4, blch'd and brown,
Cotton and Thread Lace and Edging,
Silk and Cotton Hdkfs,
Drab De Ete and Summer Cloth,
Alpaca, Cotton and Silk Warp,
Large Silk Shawls and dress ditto,
Bonnet, Cap and Taffeta Ribbons,
Leghorn, Straw, and other Bonnets,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased by the Package for *Cash,* will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 20, 1848. 7-tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of
Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.
Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1847. 82-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they will be pleased to see the old customers of both firms. We continue to keep as usual a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.
HALL & HALL.
Oct 4, 1847. 83tf

☞ The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall.
JOHN H. HALL.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—
A general stock of Groceries,
Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.
J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

J. & T. WADDILL,
HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of Goods, comprising a well selected assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crockery and Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c., with*

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
1600 bushels Alum ditto,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners' Oil; Cast, German, English and American Steel; Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Teas; English Dairy and Connecticut Cheese; Spices; Madder; Potash; Indigo, &c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of Produce, and attend to the Forwarding and Commission Business.
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

$20 REWARD.

THE Subscriber will pay the above reward for such evidence as will convict the villain who attempted, on Saturday night last, to cut off the baggage from the Stage between Fayetteville and Raleigh, and the same sum for the conviction of any one who may hereafter make a similar attempt.
E. P. GUION.
Raleigh, Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

Spring & Summer Clothing.

THE Subscribers have just received a large assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, consisting of

Black and blue Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Alpaca, Tweeds, plain Lustre, Plaid Linen, blue Flannel, Croton Drill, and Print Sacks, Skeletons, Frock and Dress Coats.

Black Drap D'Ete, Cashet, Drap D'Vienna, Croton, Gambroon, Linen, and Cotton Drill Pants. Plaid Cashmere, fancy Silk, best Satin, and fancy twilled Merseilles Vests. For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & Co.
March 20 No. 1, Granite Buildings.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by
HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.
Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

Encourage the "Old North State."
Charles McCallum,
TAILOR,
(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready, at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.
December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.
By GEO. LAUDER.
NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

E. GLOVER, Watch Maker and Jeweller,
Hay st., between the Market House and the new Hotel.

HAS just received a large addition to his stock of Watches and Jewelry, which he will sell as cheap as the same quality of Goods can be purchased in New York or Philadelphia, and he invites all those in want of any article in his line to call before purchasing, and he will convince them of it. The most strict attention paid to the repairing of Clocks, Watches and Jewelry.
Fayetteville, Feb 21, 1848. 3-tf

TIN WARE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.
March 11, 1848. 7tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.
C. T. GARDNER.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.
A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of
CHAIRS,
Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct 11, 1847. 84tf

HENRIETTA
STEAM BOAT COMPANY.

Steamers HENRIETTA,
EVERGREEN,
FAYETTEVILLE.
Tow Boats B. RUSH,
NELSON,
DILIGENCE,
POST BOY,
H. CLAY,
SAM PATCH.

THE Proprietors of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company offer the above Line of Boats on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late REDUCED RATES.

☞ Any Goods consigned to the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place FREE OF COMMISSIONS.

This Company has good and sufficient Warehouses at the River, and will receive and forward goods for the interior, at the lowest customary rates of commissions, and with no charge for storage; and half the usual drayage.

Produce from the country will be shipped at Fayetteville and Wilmington free of commissions.

All letters addressed to "Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company," at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1, 1848. 96tf

MERCHANTS'
STEAM BOAT COMPANY,
Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, (low water Boat)
" " W. B. MEARES,
" " COTTON PLANT.
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW,
" " MIKE CRONLY,
" " BEN BERRY,
" " WASHINGTON,
" " READY MONEY,
" " T. J. CURTIS,
" " MARY ELIZA.

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and travelling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.
J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable, until further notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.
March 27, 1848. 8-tf

Semi-Weekly Line
For Freight or Passage.

The Henrietta Steam Boat Company intend running as near as practicable, a Semi-Weekly Line of Steamers between this place and Wilmington. The Henrietta has been thoroughly repaired, and is considered in as good condition for running as when new. She will take her place on the Line, and run in connexion with the Evergreen. The Evergreen, during the lowest stage of water for the last two years, has regularly come to the wharf at this place, with the exception of one trip. The Fayetteville is now at Wilmington, and will be ready at any time to bring up Goods with despatch. Thankful for former and desirous of a continuance and increase of patronage, we will use our best endeavors to advance the interest of those shipping or travelling our Line.
DANIEL JOHNSON,
Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, March 28, 1848. 8-tf

Express Mail Line
FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run, under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Skilful Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprize. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.
E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 71-tf

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State

MEDICINE.
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist and Apothecary,
CORNER OF MARKET SQUARE,

Has on hand a complete assortment of genuine
Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals,
Which he offers to Physicians and the public at the lowest prices.

☞ Medicines to go into the country, put up with care and despatch.
Feb'y 10, 1848. 2tf

To Physicians and Country Merchants.
SHAW & GARDNER

ARE receiving and have constantly on hand, a large and well selected stock of DRUGS, &c., which they offer very low, consisting of Pill Hydr.; Hydr. Chlor. Mit.; Acet. Plumbi; Pulv. Ipecac; Pulv. Jalap; Pulv. Rhei; Pulv. Ip. et Opii; Pulv. Opii; Seidlitz and Soda Powders; Opodeldoc, liquid and solid; British Oil; Bateman's Drops; Godfrey's Cordial; Essence Lemon, Peppermint, Cinnamon; Laudanum; Paregoric; Assafœtida; Gum Camphor; Gum Opii; Gum Aloes; Gum Kino, &c; Sulph. Morphine; Sulph. Quinine; Confect. Senna; Ext. Colocynth Comp.; Ext. Dandelion; Ext. Cicuta; Ext. Belladona; Ext. Butternut; Ext. Jalap, &c.; White Lead; Linseed Oil; Train Oil; Venetian Red; Spanish Brown; Chrome Green; Chrome Yellow; Black Lead; Putty; Whiting and Window Glass.

Patent Medicines—Swaim's Syrup Wild Cherry, Moffatt's Bitters and Pills; Townsend's Sarsaparilla; Wistar's Balsam Wild Cherry; Jayne's Vermifuge, Harlaem Oil, &c. &c.

Which we offer low, at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

Hay street, under new Lafayette Hotel, Store No. 2, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

DR. CRAIN'S
Spino Abdominal Supporter,
A DECIDED IMPROVEMENT,
FOR SALE BY SHAW & GARDNER.
Sole Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.,
Under the Lafayette Hotel.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are willing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, not directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Feb. 14, 1848. 2tf

100 oz. Farr's Sulphate of Quinine,
for sale low by
SHAW & GARDNER.
Feb'y 1, 1848. 100tf

Paints, Linseed and Sperm Oil,

Varnish, Brushes, Perfumery, and all the most approved PATENT MEDICINES. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contain all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when half a pint contains the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel C. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz. Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the [illegible] of the system, and exciting in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,
S. C. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.
Feb. 1, 1848. 100-Y

THE safest, surest, and best remedy for the Ague! is always sought for by Fever and Ague sufferers, to rid themselves of their wretched complaint. Yet we find that too many trifle with their health and constitution by trying Ague Pills, Ague Syrup, false and spurious Tonic Mixtures, &c. &c., instead of at once resorting to that old favorite, well-tried, thoroughly proved, sterling, safest, surest, and best remedy,

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE,

Which from the beginning of its unparalleled career to this time, a period of over 15 years, has always been warranted to cure.

☞ If the Ague returns within three months after punctually, honestly used, the money will be promptly returned.

Without giving here any of our numerous testimonials, all important facts will be vouched for by the several depositories.

☞ For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.
March 1, 1848. 5-4m

GARDEN SEED,

FROM Long Island—A full assortment, warranted of the growth of 1847. For sale at 5 cents per paper, by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Feb. 10, 1848. 2tf

TEAS!
AGENCY of the N. YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of their integrity and responsibility.

They possess facilities, in relation to the Tea Trade, in a very abundant degree, and doubtless superior to any other Tea Concern in America. Their scrupulous regard to all principles that tend to elevate the character of a large house, is well understood, and has already secured them a connection probably larger than all other Tea Establishments united, and they consequently are determined to sell Teas purer, more fragrant, and perfect for the prices in the aggregate, than any house in the world—China excepted.

They most zealously invite the attention of the inhabitants of this town and vicinity to their Agency, where complete assortments are always on hand. They feel no hesitation in stating, that wherever a single trial is made, a very decided preference is given to the celebrated Teas of the Canton Tea Company.

Reader, make the experiment! Subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of.

These superior Teas are put up in one pound, half pound, and quarter pound packages, and perfectly secured from light and air.
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Dec. 1, 1847. 92tf

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of
School Books
Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of
Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,
Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.
E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

BOOK STORE
AND
BOOK BINDERY.
(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S.)

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened the new corner Store, known as Kyle's corner, next door to the Messrs. Lilly, and immediately below the new Hotel, in which he intends to keep, and has now, a large and very valuable assortment of BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC, PENS, QUILLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, which he respectfully invites the public to examine. The following are part of his Stock now on hand:—

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and Pike's Arithmetic; Grigg & Elliot's, and Saunders' Readers, numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Grimshaw's United States and England; Gale's Philosophy; Bullion's English and Latin Grammars; Anthon's Virgil; Pinnock's Greece and Rome; Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar; Frost's American Speaker; Lovell's U. S. Reader; Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's Geography; First Class Reader; Porter's Reader; Lee's Physiology; Emerson's Arithmetic, 2d and 3d parts; Anthon's Latin Lessons; Anthon's Sallust; Folsom's Livy; Spelling Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and Day Books, different sizes; Bill Books; Receipt ditto; Bar ditto; with an assortment of very *superior* Pens, Quills, Wafers, and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton, Byron, Scott, [illegible], Montgomery, Pope, Cowper, Rogers, Eliot, Landon, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Collins, Gray, Beattie, and others. Presentatation Books: The Rose; Ursuline Manual; Christmas Blossom; Odd Fellows' Offering; Charlotte and Elizabeth; Common Prayer; Prayer; Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald; Novels; Games; Pictures; Note Paper; Cards; Envelopes; Letter Paper, a *superior kind;* a large assortment of MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping Paper, &c.

☞ Send in your Magazines and Pamphlets to the BOOK BINDERY. This branch of the establishment will be carried on as before, under the *personal* superintendence (and for some months assistance) of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote his own time to this business. He hopes, by strict attention and promptness, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

N. B. Persons having Books now in the Bindery, may rely on their being ready *very soon.*
D. R. BELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847. 84-tf

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, Newspapers, Music, &c. bound neatly and with despatch, at the Book Bindery of
D. R. BELL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83-tf

NEW BOOKS.

WEBSTER'S Quarto Dictionary, unabridged, for only $6; originally published at $20. The only unabridged edition in market.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Chitty's Pleadings.
Mansfield's History of the Mexican War, a new work, embracing the whole subject. $1 25.
Ten Thousand a Year, 50 cents.
Sylvester Sound the Somnambulist, 50.
Charcoal Sketches, 2d Series, 50.
For Sale by
March 14. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE WAR AND ITS WARRIORS, illustrated, 50; Wallace, the Hero of Scotland, 50; Christopher Tadpole, illustrated, 75; Camp Life of a Volunteer, 25; Miss Beecher's Address, 15; The Domestic and Social Harp; [illegible] 25; Taylor and his Generals, 25; together with a variety of Blank Books of every description.
March 27. E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations, 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

THE Lawyer's Common-place Book; Worcester's large Dictionary; Bancroft's History of the United States; Mitchell's Geography and Atlas; Parley's 1st and 2d Book of History; Grove's Greek and English Lexicon, &c. &c.
Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE.
Jan'y 17.

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing
Over 100,000 Acres:
A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by
BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf